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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

THE Despatches of Lord Raglan and of General Canrobert give an intelligible history of the memorable days of the 25th and 26th October, when the Russians were defeated in their attempts to raise the siege of Sebastopol. The report of Prince Menschikoff to the Czar—corroborated, as it appeared to be, by the vague hints and half-statements of the Electric Telegraph—threw a gloom over London and Paris during a portion of last week, especially in the sensitive regions of the Money-market and the Bourse. But the publication of the Official Despatches dispelled the momentary alarm. If uneasiness still subsist with reference to the progress of the War, and to the heavy cost we have paid, and must yet pay for our victory, the uneasiness is natural. The lives that are at stake are too many and too noble to permit England to look with indifference at the possibility of their sacrifice. But, whatever may be the amount of anxiety which is felt, it is not complicated by any doubts of the military skill and courage of our Commanders, or of the undaunted "pluck" and the chivalric bravery of our soldiers. It is scarcely enough to say that our heroes in the Crimea—for heroes they are, if heroism ever existed in this world—will do all that men can do to maintain the honour of their country. They have already done more than could have been expected even of British and French manhood; and have thrown into the shade—in the sober and scientific nineteenth century—the mythic deeds of

the warriors of antiquity. Let no idle tongue allege for the future that the highest stages of civilisation impair the manly virtues; and that the aristocracy of Great Britain is effete, or its democracy ignoble. The great memories of Alma and Balacava give the lie to the assertion, and make every true heart in these islands throb with pride to reflect that the men who gained such victories are its countrymen.

We refer elsewhere to the events of the 5th of November, and of our dearly-purchased triumph of that day, and confine ourselves at present to the consecutive story told by Lord Raglan, Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Lucan, and General Canrobert; and to the ampler details communicated by our own Special Correspondents, and those of our daily contemporaries, at Balacava. And, first of all, while rendering full justice to the modest terseness of the Allied Generals, let us say a word for the brave men who transmit information to the London journals, who gather it at the cannon's mouth, and amid dangers and difficulties of no common kind. The perils and hardships which they undergo are almost, if not quite, equal to those of the soldier; but have not the glory of the soldier to reward them. Though undertaken at the call of private enterprise, it is but due to these gentlemen to assert that their duties are performed with as much conscientiousness as if they were public trusts. They may sometimes err, in their judgment of individuals at home and in the camp; but, on the whole, their impartiality is admirable, their patriotism unquestionable, and their services, in keep-

ing up the enthusiasm of the public at home, and making the war, in every sense, a popular and a national one, are of a kind that it is impossible to estimate too highly.

It is needless to attempt to epitomise the narrative, which we owe to their pens, and to those of the more important men whose business it is to act history—and not to write it. In every home, and every place of public resort within our realms, as well as in our sympathising Colonies, and among our brothers in blood and language in the United States, they will be read with the most eager and admiring interest. Wherever Russia has a foe they will be perused with avidity. Wherever Freedom has a friend, their details will excite both gratitude and hope. We shall merely allude to one or two points, which throw light upon our necessarily incomplete summary of last week, and which have since that time transpired to enlist the applause, or to excite the regret—perhaps the blame—of the nation. In the first place, the Official Despatches confirm the intelligence conveyed to us last week by the Electric Telegraph, that victory was on the side of the Allies, and that they gallantly repulsed an attempt, on the 25th ult., which, if it had been successful, would have saved Sebastopol, and inflicted loss of credit, if not ruin, upon our arms. They also confirm the statement that, on the 26th, a similar attempt was defeated, with little loss to our arms, and with great loss and discomfiture to the foe. When the raw and undisciplined levies of the Turks gave way, under the impetuous charge of the Russians, and the for-



THE LIGHT CAVALRY CHARGE, AT BALACLAVA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tunes of the campaign depended upon the bravery of a few British regiments, those regiments, with a solidity which excited the wonder and applause of the French, and with a daring which approached the sublime, were true to their duty, and not only retrieved the losses of the day, but inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. The pithy despatch of Sir Colin Campbell shows in true military style how the deed was done, and of what first-rate material—physical and moral—the armies of Great Britain are composed. The achievements of the following day were equally great, when Sir de Lacy Evans defeated a force of Russians thrice, if not four times, his superiors in numbers—killing and wounding six hundred, while his own losses did not exceed eighty.

The country would have abundant reason to be satisfied and grateful, if these and such ordinary casualties of fair and open warfare were all that it had to deplore in these brilliant battles. To have defeated General Liprandi in an attempt which would have been ruinous to our arms if it had succeeded, no unavoidable sacrifice would have been too great. But, either from an improperly or vaguely-worded order sent to the Earl of Lucan by the Commander-in-Chief, or from a misconception on the part of the gallant Earl of the terms of a message which may have been perfectly well considered, the most grievous loss the nation has yet suffered befell the Light Cavalry Division. We cannot say which of the two suppositions is correct, and will not trust ourselves with the expression of an opinion. Lord Raglan does not state by whom the order was sent; and Lord Lucan does not say from whom he received it, or whether the message were a verbal or a written one. It seems to be agreed, however, that the bearer of the order was Captain Nolan—a gallant and daring cavalry officer, proud of his own branch of the service, and filled with the most exalted notions of the services it could render. It is also stated that he, in common with other cavalry officers, longed for an opportunity to make a dash at the enemy, and gain some portion of renown, which it appeared to him that the infantry regiments were monopolising. However that may be, the order which he conveyed was held by Lord Lucan to be imperative, and as admitting of no discretion in its interpretation. The Earl of Cardigan was charged with its execution, and did his duty like a Paladin, dashing on at the head of the Light Cavalry, amounting to little more than six hundred men, against the whole force of the Russian army, to repossess themselves of some captured guns. The deed was one of such unparalleled daring, that the very Russians held their breath in astonishment. Lord Raglan himself, and General Canrobert, when they saw the gallant band riding to certain destruction, with a coolness and order equal to that which they would have exhibited at a review, confessed, when too late, what a noble, and what a useless sacrifice of life had been consummated. Among the first of those who fell was Captain Nolan. Every spectator of the scene admits that it was impossible the attack could succeed. For a time it threw the ranks of the Russians into confusion; but, assailed in front, and by a murderous cross fire, and threatened also in the rear, the noble survivors were compelled to retrace their steps. Thus the British Light Cavalry was all but annihilated.

The subject will no doubt be widely discussed; and the blame, if blame there be, will fall in due time on the proper shoulders. But we, on our parts, shall do nothing to exasperate the controversy that is already raging. We shall but record the general sentiment of admiration at the gallantry of the act; and of regret that the lives of such magnificent soldiers were not spared for deeds less barren; and for glory, not greater in itself, but of greater service to their country.

We regret to observe a disposition, in some portion of the press and the public, to be continually "croaking," and predicting evil. Some critics of the war persist in shutting their eyes to the enormous efforts which have been made to carry it on in a manner befitting a great people; while others expect men in command to defy time and space, and to work impossibilities. We have, on the contrary, felt and expressed confidence both in the Government and in the Generals and Admirals in command; and, most of all, in the cool, steady courage of both the military and the naval branches of the service. That confidence we shall continue to express. We see no ground, as some do, for discouragement, but every reason to rely on the hope that victory will speedily crown the efforts of our armies. Though comparatively small in numbers, and decimated by disease, their only wish was to be led against the foe. No one can allege any short-coming on their part. All they have done has been well done. The landing at Kalamita, the storming of the heights of Alma, the flank march to Balaklava, the tedious but indispensable siege operations before Sebastopol, the repulse of General Liprandi on two consecutive days, and of Menschikoff and Liprandi combined at a later period;—all these achievements have been of a nature to inspire not only admiration, but thorough confidence. Let us hope that the large reinforcements which are on their way will arrive in time to be available for a crowning effort, and that no evil consequences have resulted from their tardiness.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT CAVALRY BRIGADE.

At ten o'clock the Guards and Highlanders of the First Division were seen moving towards the plains from their camp. The Duke of Cambridge came up to Lord Raglan for orders, and his Lordship, ready to give the honour of the day to Sir Colin Campbell, who commands at Balaklava, told his Royal Highness to place himself under the direction of the Brigadier. At forty minutes past ten the Fourth Division also took up their position in advance of Balaklava. The cavalry were then on the left front of our position, facing the enemy; the Light Cavalry Brigade was on the left flank forward; the Heavy Cavalry Brigade in echelon in reserve, with guns on the right; the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoons and Greys on the left of the brigade, the Enniskillings and 3rd Dragoons on the right. The Fourth Division took up ground in the centre; the Guards and Highlanders filed off towards the extreme right, and faced the redoubts, from which the Russians opened on them with such guns as had not been spiked.

As the Russian cavalry retired, their infantry fell back towards the head of the valley, leaving men in three of the redoubts they had taken, and abandoning the fourth. They had also placed some guns on the heights over their position, on the left of the gorge. Their cavalry joined the reserves, and drew up in six solid divisions, in an oblique line, across the entrance to the gorge. Six battalions of infantry were placed behind them, and about thirty guns were drawn up along their line, while masses of infantry were also collected on the hills behind the redoubts on our right. Our cavalry had moved up to the ridge across the valley on our left, as the ground was broken in front, and had halted in the order already mentioned. When Lord Lucan received the order from Captain Nolan, and had read it, he asked, "Where are

we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians, and said, "There are the enemy, and there are the guns, before them; it is your duty to take them," or words to that effect, according to the statement made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble Earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. Don Quixote in his tilt against the windmill was not near so rash and reckless as the gallant fellows who prepared without a thought to rush on almost certain death. It is a maxim of war that "cavalry never act without a support;" that "infantry should be close at hand when cavalry carry guns, as the effect is only instantaneous;" and that "it is necessary to have on the flank of a line of cavalry some squadrons in column, the attack on the flank being most dangerous." The only support our Light Cavalry had was the reserve of Heavy Cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns being far in the rear. There were no squadrons in column at all; and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile and a half in length. At 11.10 our Light Cavalry Brigade rushed to the front. They numbered as follows, as well as can be ascertained:—

| | Men. |
|---------------------------------|------|
| 4th Light Dragoons | 118 |
| 8th Irish Hussars | 104 |
| 11th Prince Albert's Hussars .. | 110 |
| 13th Light Dragoons | 130 |
| 17th Lancers | 145 |
| Total | 607 |

The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the numbers of Continental armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they passed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses. Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desperate valour knew no bounds; and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed than by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from thirty iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken—it is joined by the second—they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those thirty guns, which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewn with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides, as well as to a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said; to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like chaff—when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale—demigods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilised nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and, to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our Heavy Cavalry Brigade could do to cover the retreat of the miserable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At 11.35 not a British soldier, except the dead and the dying, was left in front of these terrible Muscovite guns.

The following letter is from an officer of the Light Brigade, who took part in the splendid charge at Balaklava:—

We were ordered to charge some Russian batteries and cavalry, and the Light Brigade went down—the 17th and 13th leading in line; the 11th were ordered to hang a little back as a support, and the 4th and 8th followed, in a sort of third line. We all knew that the thing was desperate before we started, and it was even worse than we thought. In our front, about a mile and a half off, were several lines of Russian cavalry and nine guns—to get at which we had to pass along a wide valley, with the ground a little falling, and in itself favourable enough for a charge of cavalry; but the sloping hills on each side gave the enemy an opportunity (which they used) of placing guns on both our flanks as we advanced; and not only guns, but infantry with Minié rifles.

However, there was no hesitation. Down our fellows went at the gallop—through a fire in front and on both flanks, which emptied our saddles and knocked over our horses by scores. I do not think that one man flinched in the whole brigade—though every one allows that so hot a fire was hardly ever seen. We went right on, cut down the gunners at their guns (the Russians worked the guns till we were within ten yards of them)—went on still, broke a line of cavalry in rear of the guns, and drove it back on the third line. But here our bolt was shot; the Russians formed four deep, and our thin and broken ranks, and blown horses, could not attempt to break through them, particularly as the Russian cavalry had got round our flanks, and were prepared to charge our rear (with freshmen). We broke back through them, however, and then had to run the gauntlet through the cross fire of artillery and Minié rifles back to our own lines, with their cavalry hanging on our flank. The Heavy Brigade, which had made a good charge of its own in the morning, covered our coming out of action, and lost some men from the Artillery.

There is no concealing the thing: the Light Brigade was greatly damaged, and for nothing; for, though we killed the gunners and the horses of nine 12-pounders, we could not bring them away. Nolan (who brought the order) is dead. The first shell that burst hit him in the breast. He gave a loud cry, his horse turned, trotted back (with him still in the saddle) between the first and second squadrons of the 13th, and carried him so far some way, when he fell dead. He was hit in the heart.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—I had seen something of a Russian army in 1799; but I found that even six years had made a surprising difference—at least in the appearance of their soldiers. Those who had served with us in Holland, were exactly the stiff, hard, wooden machines which we have reason to figure to ourselves as the Russians of the Seven Years' War. Their dress and equipments seemed to have remained unaltered; they waddled slowly forward to the tap-tap of their monotonous drums; and if they were beaten, they waddled slowly back again, without appearing in either case to feel a sense of danger, or of the expediency of taking ultra tap-tap steps to better their condition. But I must do their troops, in a review, the justice to say that, in appearance, at least, and in movements at a review, they have made a surprising progress; they were now well armed and equipped, and had very much the outward character of good German soldiers. They were regular and firm in their movements, but they were still slow; and their regimental officers appeared to be very deficient in intelligence and activity. Even some of their Major-Generals were little better than semi-barbarians—ignorant, sensual, selfish, and perhaps venal. The Montenegrins whom they brought with them, for the eventual benefit of Italy in case of an active campaign, were the wildest of the mountain class of Albania. Their very gait told their tale—it was the noiseless creeping of a cat in search of prey: their long steps gave forth no sound; their eyes, though lighted by no passion, were incessantly moving, and marking all things before and behind, and on every side. A sort of coarse shirt, belted round their waist, with a capote of the skins of sheep or goats, formed their dress; and a long gun and a stout knife, their arms. They could have done little harm to the French, but they would have been deadly protectors to the Italians. In most respects I believe that the Russian infantry is now a-days but little different from those who came to Naples in 1805; and, brave as the soldiers may be, I cannot regard their armies as very formidable out of their own country, or in a protracted campaign. Their hospitals and commissariat were and are deplorably bad; they are always in want of money, nor ever have they credit. Without the means of raising money, and without good hospitals and an effective commissariat, a great army cannot long keep the field.—Sir Henry Bunbury's Reminiscences.

The Austrian Minister of the Interior has just submitted to the Imperial sanction a new plan for the organisation of a national guard for the whole Empire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Still the same anxiety and the same impatience respecting the progress of the Allied armies continue to act on the minds of all, and to engross all interests. The Emperor, though doubting nothing of the result, is deeply affected by the loss of life, and the delays and hardships that the troops have undergone and are still suffering. At a recent semi-official dinner, at St. Cloud (none but these or intimate ones are given), the Empress appeared in a black dress, fitting tight up to the throat, and wholly destitute of jewels or ornaments. On being questioned if she were indisposed, the Emperor, who overheard the query, replied that "The Empress did well to put on mourning for the loss of so many brave subjects." The example of the Court is generally followed, and as yet no *Ministères*, and hardly any private houses, are opened for other than merely friendly receptions. An immense number of our compatriots are, however, daily arriving; and only the final intelligence of the success of our united arms is wanted to give the signal for a series of entertainments, public and private.

A most painful sensation has been produced in the higher ranks of society here, by the death of the son of the widowed Comtesse de la Bourdonnaye—an *aspirant de Marine*—killed before Sebastopol. The family of La Bourdonnaye—long known for its Legitimist principles—ranks high among the old nobility of France.

A melancholy accident has thrown one of the wealthiest families of the Chased d'Antin into the deepest affliction. At a shooting-party in the Forest of Vierzon, M. Lupin, *fils*, received in his chest the contents of a gun which one of his cousins accidentally discharged. The shot, which entered just below the heart, and came out at the loins, was supposed at first not to be mortal; but, notwithstanding all the efforts of the surgeons called in to attend the sufferer, death ensued the following day.

The Emperor, learning the difficulty experienced by the troops in procuring not only the luxuries, but the necessities of life, before Sebastopol, has despatched a supply of wine for two months, the expense to be defrayed from his private purse.

Active preparations are going on at Lyons for the establishment of the new camp on the Plain of Sathonay, near the town. This corps, to be commanded by General Castellane, is to receive at least 6000 men, in addition to the troops already stationed at Lyons; and it is supposed, will later, contain as many as 24,000. As a better protection from the rigours of winter, the men, instead of being lodged in tents, will have wooden barracks constructed for their accommodation.

An apparently trifling, but yet significant, incident, has been remarked by our armies at Sebastopol—namely, the constant arrival, within a few days, of numbers of dogs from the town, driven out by want of food and water.

The reception of M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, at the Academy, and his speech on the occasion, have excited unusual interest here. The new member was assisted on the occasion by MM. Montalembert, Molé, and de Falloux. After an interview at St. Cloud, where, according to custom, the new Academician was received with certain marks of ceremony, M. Dupanloup has proceeded to Rome, where he proposes passing a portion of the winter. The Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, Besançon, Rheims, and Avignon, and the Bishops of Arras, Blois, Grenoble, Moulins, Marseilles, Montauban, and St. Flour, have already started, or propose starting, for the same destination, to be present at the *Concile* about to be held on the subject of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin.

Felicien David, who has some time since returned from the Eaux-Bonnes, whether his health had compelled him to retire for a part of the season, has put the finishing touches to a grand opera, in four acts, which is intended for the Académie Impériale. The work is about to be put in rehearsal, and will before very long be produced.

The direction of the Opera has definitively fallen on M. Crosnier, who so successfully managed the Porte St. Martin, in 1830; and later, gave no less satisfaction in his direction of the Opéra Comique. M. Crosnier is also President of the General Council and Deputy of Cher, and, it is said, intends still to retain his Legislative functions.

We have to signalise an invention, the importance of which it is really difficult fully to estimate to the musical world. This is the discovery of a tuning instrument for the piano, which combines every element of success. It is perfectly simple, certain, and rapid in its action; is equally efficacious for a piano wholly out of tune, or for one where there is but a single false note; and can be used by every amateur. The inventor—M. Delsarte, whose talents as an instructor of singing have already given him a European reputation—has just taken out a patent for his invention in England; and we cannot too strongly recommend to our readers' attention this very remarkable and interesting discovery.

On Thursday last a heavy snow-storm gave the first positive indication we have yet had of the arrival of winter. The flakes—which were large, and continued falling for some hours without intermission—did not, however, lie long; and a return of damp and milder weather seems to have again deferred its setting in.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday afternoon, with advices from New York to the 1st November; and, by telegraph, from New Orleans to the 31st October.

By the arrival of the British brig *Margaret*, at Boston, from St. John's Newfoundland, with advices to the 20th October, we learn that all the vessels sent in search of the steamer *Arctic's* boats had returned, bringing no tidings whatever.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* states that the British Government has agreed to abandon all claims of sovereignty over the so-called Mosquito kingdom. At the same time the *bona fide* claims of British subjects will be enforced under any governmental organisation that may arise.

An order has been issued by the Governor-General of Canada, stating that, during the settlement of details of the Reciprocity Treaty, goods may be imported without payment of duty into the British provinces from the United States, on giving guarantee bonds for the nominal amount of duty. The Ministry of New Brunswick had been defeated; but, it is thought, will not resign.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a fire, on 28th ult., destroyed property to the value of a million of dollars.

An Abolition riot had occurred at Worcester, Mass., on its being discovered that Mr. A. O. Batman, who had been very active on the occasion of the arrest of Sims and Burns, fugitive slaves, was stopping at one of the hotels. An attempt at violence upon the person of Mr. Batman was made, but the courage of the mob vanished at the sight of his fire-arms. A warrant, on a charge of carrying concealed arms, was then got out against him. When he reached the railway dépôt, a gang of negroes, who set upon him, pelted, kicked, and beat him unmercifully.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The arrival of the Overland Mail at Marseilles has been telegraphed, with the following dates:—Calcutta, Oct. 5; Shanghai, Sept. 4; Hong-Kong, Sept. 27; Singapore, Oct. 7; Penang, Oct. 8; and Bombay, Oct. 14. India is tranquil. The harvests are fine.

Shanghai is still in the hands of the insurgents. Fighting is also still going on in the neighbourhood of Canton, and no tea has arrived there. The British, French, and American Plenipotentiaries were to proceed to a revision of the treaties with China. Nothing was doing in imports; the shipments of silk are diminished.

It is not yet decided whether the King of Prussia will open the Chambers in person on the 27th inst. or not.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

THE BATTLE ON THE 5TH NOVEMBER.

The sudden attack and repulse of the Russians on the 25th October, with its brilliant episodes, of which we have given an account elsewhere in this week's publication, have been completely thrown into the background by the subsequent arrival of several telegraphic despatches relating to an obstinate engagement between the Russian army and the Allies, on the 5th inst. The first announcement of the affair was a despatch from Prince Menschikoff, sent to Berlin, in cipher, and forwarded to Paris on Monday morning. It was dated Nov. 4th, at sunset, and stated that "on November 4th, the Allied armies having shown unusual signs of activity, General Liprandi, reinforced by a corps sent by Menschikoff, had attacked and routed them, killing more than 800 men." The falsehood of this despatch was very soon exposed, by the publication of the following authentic report of the battle of the 5th inst., from General Canrobert, addressed to the French Minister of War:—

"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 6.

"The Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube, and from the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before the place.

"The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity, supported by a portion of General Bosquet's Division.

"The enemy, much more numerous than us, was driven back with enormous loss—estimated at 8000 to 9000 men.

"This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the whole of the day.

"At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The troops led by him drove back the enemy into the town, with a loss of 1000.

"This brilliant feat of arms—which was not achieved without some loss to the Allies—reflects the highest honour upon our armies.

"The siege continues regularly."

Since the arrival of this encouraging account of a great victory gained by the Allies, several other despatches have been published, chiefly from Russian sources, which profess to give an account of the battle. In one of them Prince Menschikoff reports that "he made two sorties against the enemies, right and left, on the 5th November." His object in speaking of it is evidently thus to make it seem that the affair was not a very serious one. He adds that "he took one battery and spiked fifteen guns of the left French division," and that "the loss on both sides was considerable."

On Thursday morning a *London Gazette* Extraordinary was published with the following translation of a despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, containing an account of the attack and defeat of the Russian army, on the 5th November, but saying nothing of the sortie of the garrison to which both General Canrobert and Prince Menschikoff refer:—

"November 6.

"The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division, and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the division of General Bosquet, and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitively repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens, have been wounded. They are all doing well.

"The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers has been excellent.

(Signed)

"RAGLAN."

As it appears from the letters brought by the *Sinai* steamer, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, with news from Sebastopol to the 3rd inst., that the intention of the Allies was to make the assault on the 5th, the Russians may have made their grand attack on the French and English in the hope of thereby damaging them, so as to postpone the capture of the city.

The latest accounts from Sebastopol, previous to the battle, represent the town as being in a frightful condition. There was no water, and typhus was committing terrible ravages among the Russian troops. Four of the ships-of-war had been sunk by our batteries. The French lines were said to have been opened within 150 metres (about 200 yards) of the town. If that was actually the case the French must have been almost ready for the assault.

A Russian despatch brings news from Sebastopol to the 8th of November, three days after the battle. It affirms that the siege operations are continued, and that the damage done is quickly repaired. The French are intrenching their left. Nothing important had taken place since the 5th.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

The following Infantry battalions will constitute the reinforcements to be dispatched immediately to the Crimea:—The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards; the 34th Regiment, now at Corfu; the 62nd Regiment, from Malta; the 71st Highland Light Infantry, from Corfu; the 90th Light Infantry from Dublin; the 97th Regiment, from Athens.

The battalion of the Guards will be attached to Major General Bentinck's Brigade, which will then consist of four battalions; but, in point of number, it will not differ much from the other infantry brigades. There will thus be left on home service the 2nd battalion of each of the three regiments of Foot Guards, which may be looked upon as so many strong depôts to keep up the war battalions to their effective strength. The five battalions of the line mentioned above will be joined by the 68th Light Infantry, which is now in the Crimea, but is not attached permanently to any division. These six battalions will be formed into the Fifth Division of the British army; and, as three of the regiments are light, the 68th, 71st, and 90th will probably constitute a Light Infantry Brigade. We believe no arrangement has been yet made as to the command of this division, but it is not unlikely that Colonel Lockyer, of the 97th (who held a command at Chobham), and Colonel Denny, of the 71st, will be the Brigadier-Generals.

As regards the Cavalry, an arrangement has been come to, different from what was originally intended. Instead of sending out the cavalry regiments on home service as regiments, the effective men of those corps will be incorporated with the regiments now in the Crimea, so as to bring them up to such a strength as a cavalry regiment in time of war should possess. With the exception of the King's Dragoon Guards, our cavalry regiments of the line consist of six troops of forty-five men each, the regimental staff and officers making up the entire number to something over 300. Each cavalry regiment in the Crimea will be made up to eight troops of seventy-five men each, or 600 in the whole, besides the regimental staff. The officers of the cavalry regiments at home will not be transferred to those abroad, but will remain with their own corps, and will be usefully employed in keeping up an effective supply of trained men and horses to the regiments abroad. Owing to recent losses, the ten cavalry regiments now in the Crimea cannot be said to muster 1000 men. When the new arrangements are carried into effect they will be increased by 5000 men, and from the regiments at home there will be no difficulty in at once supplying 2000 of this number.

From a report made by General Canrobert to the Minister of War, it appears that on the 15th of October the whole French army in the Crimea consisted of 48,000, including 5300 horse. Of the additional reinforcements from Varna and Gallipoli, 9000 had already arrived at the date of General Canrobert's last despatch at the battle of the 5th; which, with other reinforcements before Sebastopol, gave the French General 68,000 troops. The effective number is, of course less. General Levaillant had arrived; and the *Sinai* steamer, in coming from Constantinople met the brigade of General Mayran, on its way from Athens to the Crimea, together with 2000 Zouaves, who had been embarked at Algeria. The total number of the late reinforcements from France amount to 14,000, nearly the whole of which must have landed by this time. In addition to these, however, a second French army, it is confidently reported, will be immediately

dispatched to the Crimea, our Government supplying steam transports for the purpose.

Accounts vary as to the number of Russian troops in the Crimea. The highest estimates give them 74,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, 6000 gunners and drivers, 4000 sappers and train; making a grand total of 99,000 men, with 264 guns. The loss of the Russians since the bombardment began is said to be about 500 daily. That of the English, irrespective of the loss sustained during the two engagements, did not amount to one-tenth of that number; although the *Times* rates it at 1000 per day.

THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S DESPATCH.

The Maréchal Minister of War has received the following report from General Canrobert, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the East:—

Head-Quarters, before Sebastopol, Oct. 27, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal.—We continue the construction of new batteries which are to bear upon the east side of the *enceinte*, which we are attacking. They are placed upon the rock, and it is only by blasting, sacks of earth, and other difficult and fatiguing means, that we can proceed. Nevertheless, we shall shortly be able to multiply our fire against the defences, at the repairing of which our adversaries work with remarkable perseverance.

Evidently this siege will mark a most laborious epoch.

The town has much suffered by our fire; and we know that the losses of its defenders are enormous.

The English guard Balacava, which is the centre of their landing point, with marines and a battalion of Turkish infantry.

On the morning of the 25th, the hills situated at 2500 metres from the port, and defended only by some very incomplete works, occupied by from 100 to 150 Turks, and armed with a few guns, were attacked by considerable forces, which took possession of them after driving out the Turks.

Immediately Lord Raglan and myself proceeded to the heights which border the valley of Balacava, and which form the extreme limit of our defensive position during the siege. The enemy occupied the hills above alluded to; its masses covered the woody heights which form the background on the side of the Tchernaya. Some 20,000 men were visible, and the remainder lay concealed in the ravine and brushwood. Their evident intention, the one they always have in view, was to entice us down from our excellent positions. I contented myself, at the request of Lord Raglan, with ordering my cavalry to join the English cavalry drawn up in the plain before Balacava, and which had already executed a very brilliant charge against the Russian cavalry.

Moreover, whilst Lord Raglan was advancing two divisions of infantry in front of the fort, I ordered all the men of the First Division that I could dispose of to descend the hill-side.

Matters were at this point, and the day was already advanced, when the English Light Cavalry, about 700 strong, carried away by too much ardour, vigorously charged the main body of the Russian army.

This impetuous charge, made under a cross fire of musketry and artillery, produced at first very great disorder among the enemy's ranks. But this troop, carried away too far from us, suffered severely. After sabring the gunners of two batteries, they returned, after a loss of 150 men.

During this time my brigade of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, on the left of the English army in the plain, endeavoured to come to its assistance, which it succeeded in doing by a bold and much-remarked manoeuvre, which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery and some which it drove back, and who had been keeping up a murderous fire on the English battalions. We lost about twenty men killed and wounded, and two officers. The loss of the enemy on this point was considerable, and our Chasseurs were allowed to retreat in good order, without being annoyed. Night put an end to this combat.

On the following day the Russians made a sortie from the town, and attacked, in the direction of Inkerman, the English division under Sir De Lacy Evans, which protects the siege-works. Received by a murderous fire, with that solidity which characterises our Allies, the Russians left more than 300 dead upon the field, and were pursued to the very outskirts of the place, leaving about 100 prisoners. This short and sharp affair was very brilliant, and certainly compensated for the disasters of the preceding day.

CANROBERT.

THE MISSING DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.)

War Department, 11.55 a.m., Nov. 11, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a Despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

(This despatch was lost in its passage through France, and was received at the above hour by his Grace, to whom it was transmitted by his Excellency the Lord Cowley, G.C.B.)

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke.—It was arranged between General Canrobert and myself that the batteries of the two armies should open immediately after daybreak on the morning of the 17th; and we invited Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin to attack the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour with the combined fleets, as nearly simultaneously as circumstances might permit.

Accordingly, upon a signal being given from the centre of the French lines, the batteries of the two armies commenced their fire about a quarter before seven yesterday morning.

On this occasion we employed about 60 guns of different calibres, the lightest being 24-pounders.

It may here be proper to observe that the character of the position which the enemy occupy on the south side of Sebastopol is not that of a fortress, but rather of an army in an intrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners, and ammunition, are mounted.

The guns having opened, as above stated, a continuous and well-directed fire was carried on from the works of the two armies until about ten o'clock a.m., when, unfortunately, a magazine in the midst of one of the French batteries exploded, and occasioned considerable damage to the works, and I fear many casualties, and almost paralysed the efforts of the French artillery for the day.

The British batteries, however, manned by sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, and by the Royal Artillery, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, kept up their fire with unremitting energy throughout the day to my own and the general satisfaction, as well as to the admiration of the French army, who were witnesses of their gallant and persevering exertions, materially injuring the enemy's works, and silencing the heavy guns on the top of the loop-holed tower, to which I adverted in my despatch of the 18th inst., and many of the guns at its base, and causing an extensive explosion in the rear of a strong redoubt in our immediate front; the enemy, notwithstanding, answered to the last from a number of guns along their more extended line.

The fire was resumed this morning, at daylight, by the British sailors and artillery, and responded to, though in somewhat less degree, by the Russians; but the French troops, being occupied in the repair of their batteries, and in the formation of others, have not contributed to the renewal of the attack, except from a work on their extreme left; they expect, however, to be able to do so to-morrow morning.

I beg to lay before your Grace a return of the losses sustained by the Royal Navy, and the Army under my command, between the 13th and the 17th instant, and to this I am deeply concerned to add that of Col. the Hon. Francis Hood, commanding the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, an excellent officer, whose death in the trenches this morning has just been reported to me.

The English, French, and Turkish fleets moved towards the mouth of the harbour about noon, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy's forts for several hours.

I am not fully acquainted with the details of the attack, or its result, but I understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, with the *Agamemnon* and *Sanspareil*, assisted occasionally by the *London*, *Queen*, and *Albion*, gallantly approached to within six hundred yards of Port Constantine, the great work at the northern entrance, where he maintained himself till late in the afternoon, and succeeded in exploding a magazine and causing considerable injury to the face of the fort.

Since I wrote to your Grace on the 18th, six battalions of Turkish infantry and 300 Turkish artillery have been added to the force in front of Balacava.

These troops have been sent from Constantinople, and placed under my command by the Government of the Porte, and I feel greatly indebted to her Majesty's Ambassador, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, for the ability and energy with which he brought under the notice of the Sultan the importance I attached to an immediate reinforcement of the Imperial troops.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED, FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

Artillery—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file wounded.
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—1 officer, Captain Rowley, killed; 10 rank and file wounded.
42nd Regiment—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file wounded.
55th Regiment—1 officer, Ensign Twyden, slightly wounded.
47th Regiment—4 rank and file wounded.
49th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
1st Regiment of Foot—1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded.
38th Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file wounded.
56th Regiment—1 officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy (slightly), 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded.
44th Regiment—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Wood (slightly), 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
20th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.
21st Regiment—2 rank and file wounded.
57th Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
68th Regiment—1 officer, Assistant-Surgeon O'Leary, 3 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.
71st Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
23rd Regiment—6 rank and file wounded.
33rd Regiment—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file wounded.
10th Regiment—1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file wounded.
77th Regiment—2 rank and file wounded.
88th Regiment—1 sergeant, 5 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 14 rank and file wounded.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—3 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 7 rank and file wounded.
Total—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 9 sergeants, 3 drummers, 124 rank and file wounded.
(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES, FROM THE 13TH TO THE 17TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS—Privates George East, James Fordham, Henry Cuthbert, William Brighman, Thomas Whitstone, John Newton, John Steel, Elijah Smith, William Taylor, Benjamin Tibbitt, wounded.
42ND REGIMENT—Sergeant William Rawlin, Private Patrick Salmon, wounded.
47TH REGIMENT—Privates Patrick Hailey, Frederick Chittock, John Donohoe, wounded.
49TH REGIMENT—Private William Hanley, killed.
1ST REGIMENT OF FOOT—Privates William Webb, killed. Privates Martin Kenny, John Ray, William Coose, James Mcleady, Thomas Jones, wounded.
38TH REGIMENT—Private Michael Sweeney, killed. Sergeant John Smith; Privates Donald Elliott, William McCulloch, Henry Humphreys, William Wareham, William McQuade, George Savery, Daniel Flinn, wounded.
44TH REGIMENT—Corporal James Pither; Privates Thomas Kennedy, William Warr, John Sergeant James Holland; Privates Nelson Dunlavy, Joseph Shambooky, Henry Hocks, wounded.
50TH REGIMENT—Privates Patrick Walsh, Michael Doherty, John Dignan, Edward Doyle, Samuel Davis, John Gray, Thomas Wilson, wounded.
21ST REGIMENT—Privates Robert Bragan, John Kay, wounded.
57TH REGIMENT—Privates Michael Murphy, Robert McFarlane, wounded.
68TH REGIMENT—Privates James Hore, William Gwyer, Patrick Carroll, killed; Privates James Wilson, Patrick Holden, George Brown, wounded.
1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE—Private John Mead, killed; Colour-Sergeant James Powell; Privates Joseph Lowe, Robert Goodfellow, James Werton, wounded.
18TH REGIMENT—Private James Henry, wounded.
23RD REGIMENT—Corporal J. Dawson, Privates William Corfield, David Davies, James Murphy, George Moulton, James Ogilway, wounded.
33RD REGIMENT—Sergeant John Woodcock, Privates Patrick Thrieston, Patrick Bradley, William Ward, Patrick Doherty, William Greenwood, wounded.
57TH REGIMENT—Colour-Sergeant Patrick Campion; Corporals John Austin, Thomas Cruikshank; Drummer Henry Hanlon; Privates James Maher, John Corbett, Thomas Dixon, Michael Loughlin, wounded.
77TH REGIMENT—Privates Edward Gullford, Gilbert Monaghan, wounded.
88TH REGIMENT—Sergeant John Matthews, wounded; Privates Robert McDonald, Peter Leonard, Michael Perryman, Daniel Griffin, Samuel; Sergeant Michael McDonald, Privates Timothy Doherty, Thomas Foley, Morris Savage, Patrick Leonard, Patrick Burns, Morris Ferris, Edward English, Patrick Cullen, John Bush, Daniel Monarty, Patrick Morrissey, James Kenny, John Daly, wounded.
2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE—Corporal W. Campbell, Privates John Bishop, John Carrow, killed; Bagier Daniel McCarthy, Edward William Regan, George Cann, Alfred Green, Joseph Crevy, James Berry, Charles Taylor, Thomas Pinfold, wounded.

THE FOLLOWING IS ALSO THE NOMINAL RETURN OF THE CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SINCE THE 13TH INSTANT.

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Oct. 18, 1854.
KILLED—Pocock, acting bombardier. Name not reported, gunner and driver.
WOUNDED—Robert Garland, sergeant; J. Walker, corporal; James McFadyen, bombardier; E. Solomon, R. Buke, Henry Webber, acting bombardiers; J. Gummie, R. Hallatt, T. Haggitt, James Murphy, J. Welch, John Croft, Samuel Nicolls, C. Hawkins, D. McCawley, John O. J. Wilson, J. Carson, J. Hughes, J. Orron, J. McKaffery, Patrick Devlin, gunners and drivers.
For other men were wounded, their names not yet reported.
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the Grand Duke Constantine, finding that all the large British ships are at the west end of the Baltic, and that he has nothing to fear but the squadron left up in the Gulf, under Captain Watson, has received permission to run out with the two divisions at Cronstadt to join that at Sveaborg, and to make a short cruise. This will be hazardous work with sailing ships at this season of the year; indeed, there is every chance of his being iced in before, and iced out if he should make the attempt. The same advices state that Riga and St. Petersburg houses have written to their Memel agents not to ship goods in English vessels, as it is believed the Russian fleet, at all events all the steamers, will endeavour to make a run down to the coast to see if they cannot intercept some English merchant vessels.

THE FRENCH MEDICAL SERVICE.—They have now eight vast hospitals, at Constantinople, all comfortably fitted up, and all in delightful situations. To each hospital are attached a Chaplain and several Sisters of Charity, who continue to be models of activity and devotedness. They pay as much delicate attention to the sick as they could find in their own families. The physicians display incredible activity, and their zeal is almost always recompensed by the greatest success. After the French medical service was installed in the buildings of the Russian Consulate (the keys of which, M. de Bruck, the Austrian Minister, would only give up on the written demand of the Porte), the French demanded the Palace of the Embassy to turn into an hospital; but the Sultan did not think it right to accede to this wish. "When my palaces are not sufficient," said he to the person who spoke to him on the subject, "you may then occupy that of Russia." It is known that he has already given up to the French an immense building, one of the dependencies of the Seraglio, and that it has been turned into a magnificent hospital.

RUSSIAN GUNNERY.—The Russians have now so completely the range of our guns that they are able to do much mischief in the batteries. Yesterday they made no less than nine holes with their shot in the Union Jack which the sailors put up in their part of the 21-gun battery. To day a shot broke the flag-staff into two pieces; the sailors managed to put it up again, fixing the broken part of the staff by means of four trucks placed round it; they had not done so long when another round shot came, and scattered the trucks, flag-staff, and Union Jack about in all directions. The tars were greatly enraged, and, as seems to be usual when their ire is excited, fired several broadsides in succession at the Russian battery opposite.—Letter from the Camp, Oct. 23rd.

THE WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

VICTORIA-STREET.

In Vol. 19 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, pp. 275-276, we described and illustrated the line of the magnificent street now in course of construction, from the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to Shaftesbury-terrace, Fimlico; and, by a divergent line (Albert-street), to Buckingham-gate. Other edifices are fast rising. In Victoria-street is building the Training College of the National Society; and, adjoining, a Church for the new locality. These we engrave in our present Number; and the group of Gothic houses, nearly completed, at the entrance to Dean's-yard, was illustrated in our Journal of September 23. In Francis-street a large building has been erected, for the better lodgment of married soldiers. Upon the next page, we have engraved the noble street in progress, which may be said to have given rise to the new edifices we have mentioned in the same locality. The main street, is very properly named after the sovereign in whose reign this truly Royal feature of the Westminster Improvements has been commenced; and curious will it be to see these lines of palatial mansions stretching across what was, a few years since, the most benighted part of the metropolis, both as respects its godliness and cleanliness.

We have already sketched the plan upon which the noble houses in Victoria-street are being built; namely, to enable families of all sizes to have apartments suited to their number, and each self-contained and distinct; a system of arrangement common to Paris and most other Continental cities, and which is known in Edinburgh and Glasgow, as the system of "flats."

The houses in Victoria-street are arranged in dwellings, each on one story *en suite*, varying in accommodation from three rooms to twenty-two, generally from eight to fifteen each, containing every necessary domestic office. There is a large light staircase common to each six or eight sets of apartments. These houses are all fire-proof, and as far as possible sound-proof; each has a back stairs and a lift for raising heavy articles, there is a hall porter to each, whose duty it is to overlook every one who enters in or leaves the house, and under his care any sets of apartments may be left under lock and key, on the family leaving town for any length of time.

The best proof that these dwellings meet the want of the class of tenants for which they have been arranged, is found in the fact of their being tenanted, as fast as they are ready, by families of great re-



VICTORIA-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

spectability, including leading members of the Legislature.

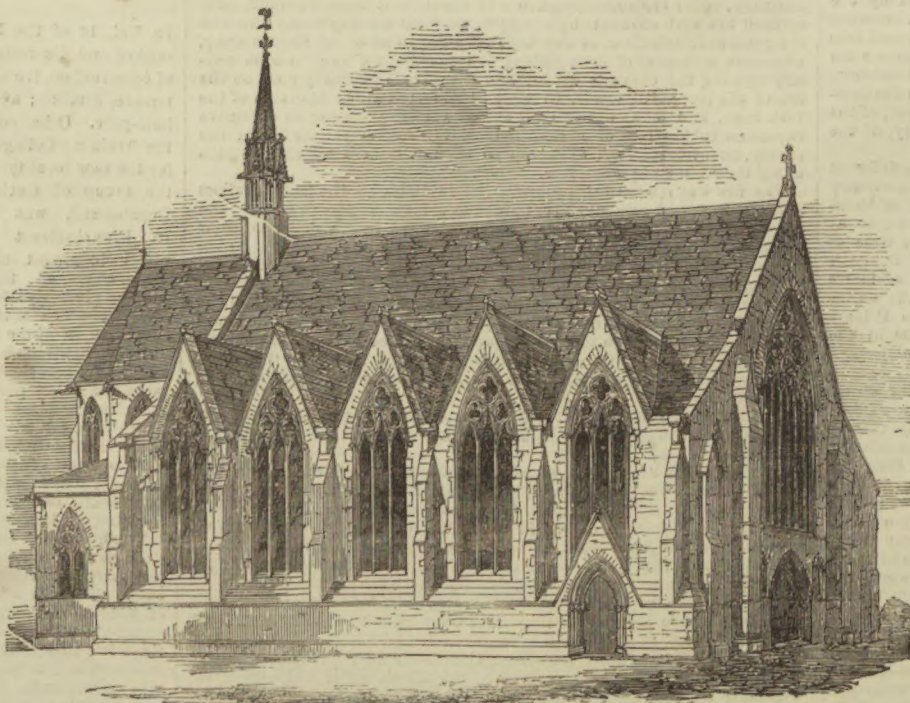
The domestic arrangements are so complete, and so under control, that there results great economy in servants, as well as in all other domestic expenses. In one house all the apartments are heated by hot water, dispensing with the use of open fires, with their necessary cost, and dirt, as well as the labour of attendance. Throughout the whole the cooking is done by an apparatus heated by gas, which is found admirably to answer every culinary purpose.

The adaptation of this description of dwelling to the metropolis is due to the enterprise of Mr. Mackenzie, who has built them, and shown great ingenuity and skill in fitting them up.

The architect, Mr. Henry Ashton, who designed the houses in Victoria-street and the adjoining streets, has aimed at giving them, externally, as much as possible the appearance of being what they are; no expense appears to have been lavished on them with a view to deceive, by raising the outside appearance beyond the character of the interior. They are built (as will be seen) in the Italian style: some of the houses, especially those in Ashley-place, are perfectly novel in arrangement, and are pleasing applications of Venetian arrangements and effects. H.R.H. Prince Albert inspected some of these houses a few months since, and was pleased to express his approbation of them architecturally, as well as being a great improvement upon the lodging-houses generally of London.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ASHLEY-PLACE, WESTMINSTER.

THIS Church takes the place of the temporary church which has existed for some time in Palmer's Village, Westminster, and which circumstances have rendered it necessary to transfer it to a new site near Victoria-

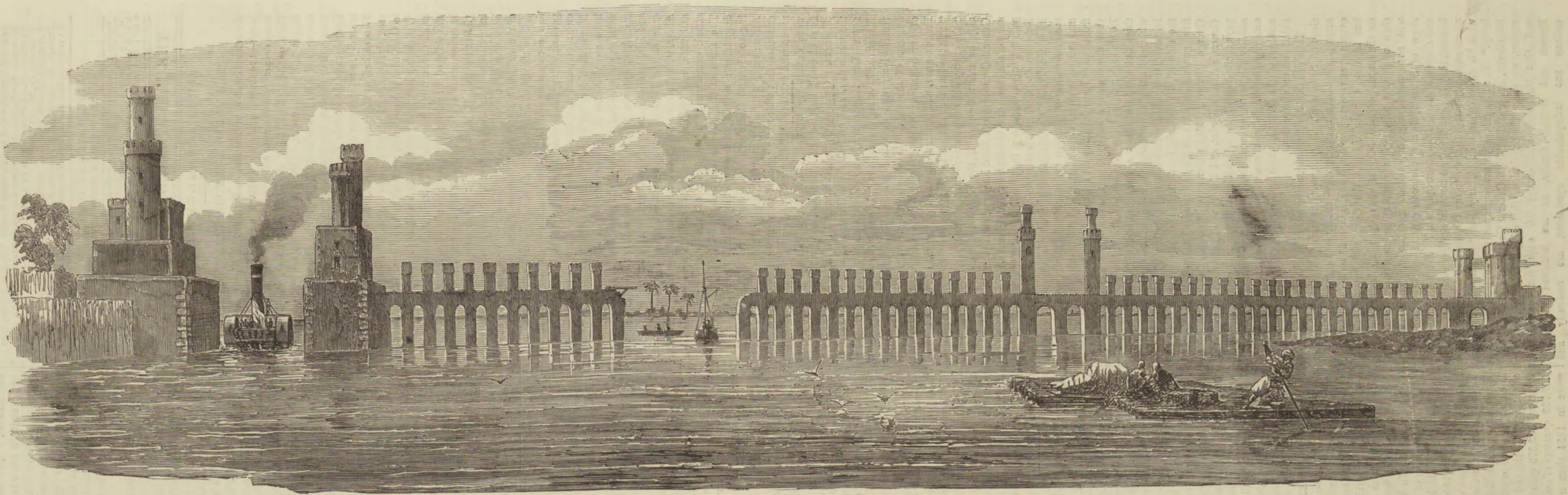


ST. ANDREW'S NEW CHURCH, ASHLEY-PLACE, VICTORIA-STREET.

street. It was at first hoped that it might be erected on a scale more worthy of its position; but, though munificently supported in several quarters, the general subscriptions have been so scanty as to necessitate the adoption of a comparatively humble design.

The architect has, however, endeavoured, while sacrificing richness and magnificence, to attain a certain degree of novelty and boldness. Instead of low aisles and a clerestory, the aisles are carried up to almost the height of the nave; and the side windows rendered still more lofty by being surmounted by gables over each bay. By this arrangement, the internal columns are of unusual height, giving a very striking effect to the interior; and the side windows are of a height equal to the lofty arches of the nave. The chancel has an apsidal termination, and is of nearly equal height with the nave. There is no tower, that having been out of the way of funds; but over the chancel arch is placed a bell turret, of a lofty spire-like form, such as is usual in Belgium and Germany. The whole is carried out with scrupulous simplicity, ornament being sacrificed in every instance to height and boldness of effect.

The accommodation is for 1100 persons. The cost is £7000; of which, we believe, £2000 is contributed by the Church Commissioners, £1000 by the Bishop's fund, £400 by the Incorporated Society; and we hear that the munificent sum of £2000 (since increased by several hundreds) has been given by the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood (by whom the first stone was laid some months since), and a handsome subscription by the Dean and Chapter; so that the sum supplied by the public has been but moderate in amount.



"THE BARRAGE OF THE NILE."

THE BARRAGE OF THE NILE.

SOME eighteen miles below Cairo, on the Western, or Rosetta, branch of the Nile, are the works of "The Barrage," in a forward state. Whether they will ever be carried out, and the result be of practical value, remain to be proved. To Napoleon I. is generally ascribed the construction of a Barrage on this mighty river. Since his time, several Frenchmen of eminence have given attention to the subject. Among others, Linant Bey entertained the practicability of the design. At one time it was proposed to construct a Barrage on both branches of the Nile. The design was submitted to the Polytechnic School of Paris, but did not then meet with approval; subsequently, however, the idea was renewed by Mongel Bey (at that time M. Mongel), and approved of by the Parisian savans.

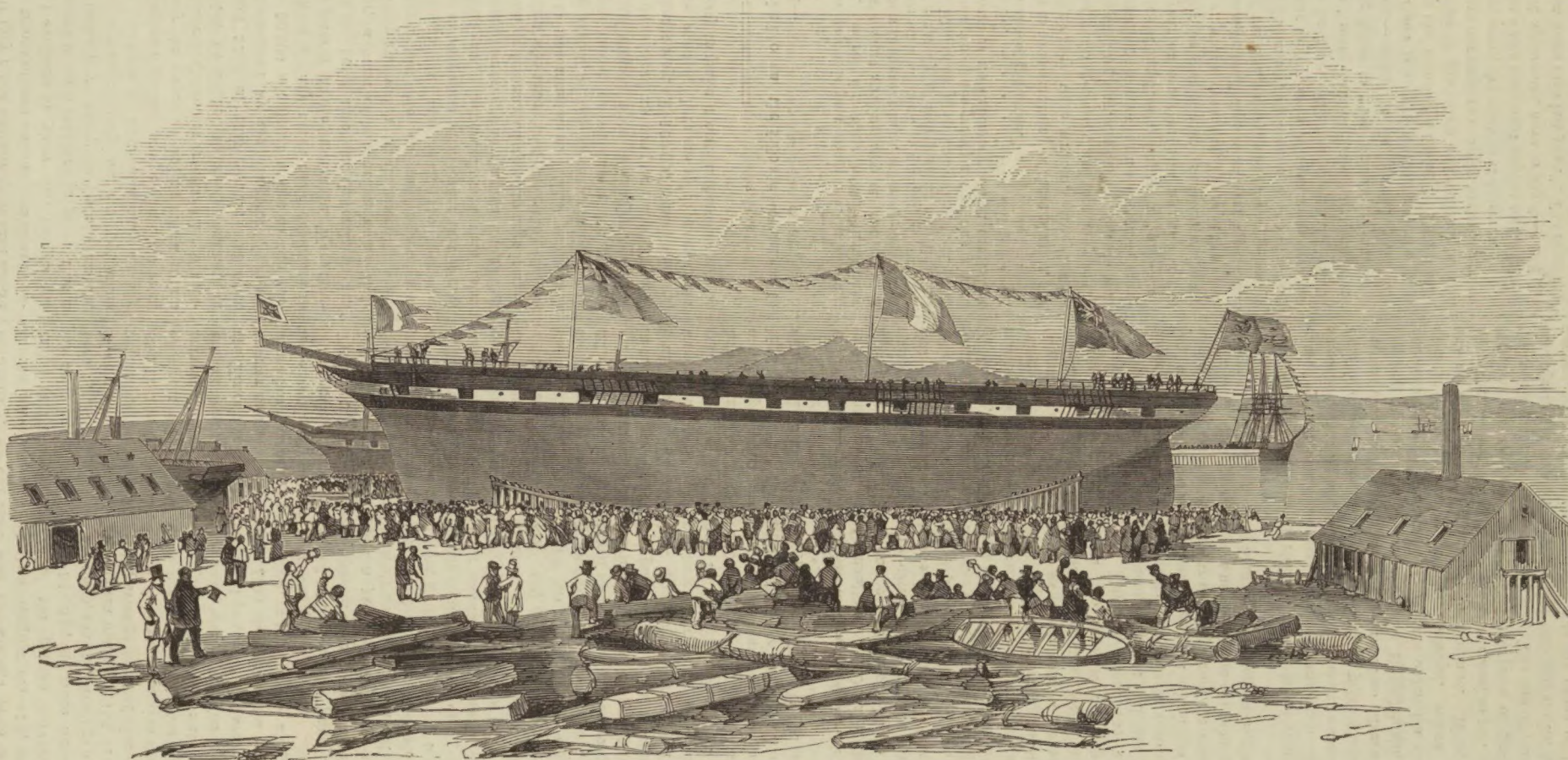
The works have already considerably advanced, and a very large sum has been expended upon them. A large passage is kept close to the eastern shore, for steamers, to be closed by gates when the Nile rises. Four other passages, arched over, are reserved for the passage of river-boats; and each of the lesser arches is to be closed by sluices.

Various opinions are held by engineers of high reputation as to the result of closing the Barrage: some think the waters of the Nile would be diverted in a new direction, that of the "Bahr Youssef," a watercourse which runs parallel to the Nile for a great distance on its western side, in which case some valuable land would be inundated, and the navigation of the river seriously impeded.

Others suppose that the pent-up waters of the Nile would permeate the light alluvial soil of the present river banks, and forming springs in the cultivated grounds, which would then be in many parts lower than the water-level of the "barraged" Nile, would carry up to the surface quantities of saline matter in which the lower strata abound, thereby turning the arable land into insalubrious salt swamps. The completion of this great work can alone determine the relative correctness of these conflicting opinions.

LAUNCH OF THE SHIP "NAPOLEON III."

THIS fine ship was launched on the 2nd inst. from the building-yard of Messrs Barr and Shearer, of Ardrossan. The ceremony of naming the *Napoleon III.* was gracefully performed by the Lady Egidia Montgomery, the only daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.



LAUNCH OF "THE NAPOLEON III.," AT ARDROSSAN.

fully performed by the Lady Egidia Montgomery, the only daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.

To say this ship is a fine model is but to say what well may be said of almost every ship that has lately been launched on the banks of the Clyde; but no one could look at the present vessel without being struck with the extreme beauty of her proportions, and the substantial manner in which she is constructed and finished. All her planking and fastenings are fully one-fourth larger than required by Lloyd's regulations, so as not only to meet the necessity of extra strength for so long a ship, but also, probably, to enable it to go through hard work to meet the competition our ships now require to contend against. The length of keel and fore-rake is 187 feet; the breadth 3 1/2 feet, and depth 20 1/2 feet; registering 360 tons, and capable of carrying 1350 tons cargo: is classed thirteen years A. 1 at Lloyd's, and from the recent alteration in the law, by being launched after 1st inst., will class as built in 1855. There is a topgallant fore-castle for the ship's company, and a commodious house aft, 50 feet in length—neither of which compartments is included in the register tonnage; so that, while the ship has great sailing powers, she has also large carrying qualities, and has been fitted out under the superintendence of her experienced commander, Captain Crawford, with every recent improvement, after being fully eighteen months in building. The figure-head is an excellent representation of the Emperor Napoleon III., beautifully designed and executed by Mr. Robertson, of Liverpool; the owners are Messrs. Peter and Thomson Arkman, of Glasgow; and the vessel is intended for the India trade.

The interest consequent upon the launch was very great. The inhabitants of the district turned out en masse, and a number of noblemen and influential gentlemen were present from a distance. The ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and when the vessel glided gracefully into the water, the air resounded with the plaudits of the assembled multitude and the firing of cannon.

After the launch, a luncheon was served to upwards of one hundred guests; the only regret being the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Eglinton. In the course of the afternoon Provost Barr stated that he had reason to believe that the Earl of Eglinton was on that very day dining with the real Napoleon III.; adding, that through the same channel the Emperor was already aware of the honour conferred on him.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. Charles I. born, 1600.
 MONDAY, 20.—St. Edmund. Cap. of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.
 TUESDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
 WEDNESDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.
 THURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement. Old Martinmas Day.
 FRIDAY, 24.—Archbishop Tillotson died, 1619. John Knox died, 1572.
 SATURDAY, 25.—Michaelmas Term ends. Dr. Watts died, 1748.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 25.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 55 | 1 15 | 1 35 | 1 55 | 2 15 | 2 35 | 2 55 |

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

THE VICTORY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

AFTER an interval of ten days—of which the history is as yet a blank—the Russians made an attack on the Allied armies, far more desperate than those which were so signally and heroically foiled on the 25th and 26th of October. This great battle was fought before Sebastopol, on the 5th of November. Three separate accounts of it have been given to the world. First in the order of time, and of fulness, came a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert to the French Government, received on Sunday last; secondly, a telegraphic despatch, via St. Petersburg, from Prince Menschikoff to the Czar, and published in the German papers; and, last of all, a telegraphic despatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, received half an hour after midnight on Wednesday last, and published in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, and in all the morning journals of Thursday. Lord Raglan's despatch was delayed for nearly three days between Bucharest and Vienna, in consequence of the rupture of the telegraphic wires during a violent storm. Up to the hour at which we go to press, no other information than that conveyed by the Electric Telegraph has been received; and the public will have to wait until the arrival of the mails and letters for fuller particulars.

The reports of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan are in perfect accordance with each other. Both claim a great and important victory, both state the losses of the Russians to have been enormous, and both admit their own to have been severe. Prince Menschikoff does not admit that he was defeated; but expressions have escaped him in his despatch which are quite inconsistent with any supposition that he could have been victorious. Animated, it appears, by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas—who suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance at the Russian head-quarters—a grand attack upon the Allies, with the same object as the attacks of Liprandi on the 25th and 26th, was resolved upon, and carried into effect. The attack commenced in the dawn of the morning of the 5th. The force of the Russians is not stated in any of the three despatches; nor is that of the British and French. According to General Canrobert, the Russians far outnumbered the Allies; and, according to Lord Raglan, their force very much exceeded that which was opposed to us at the Alma. The battle raged with extreme obstinacy until past noon, when the Russians were definitively repulsed, and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with the dead, and several hundreds of prisoners. General Canrobert states that the struggle lasted the whole day, and estimates the Russian loss at from 8000 to 9000. Lord Raglan forms no estimate on the subject. Prince Menschikoff admits that the Allies were "prepared" to receive him; and does not go the length of claiming the honours of the day. He alleges the damage he did to one of our batteries, and that he spiked eight English and fifteen French guns, and penetrated into the English camp. He adds, "that the Russians retired to their previous positions;" and that "the enemy did not pursue;" from which it might not unreasonably be inferred—even if the world had not the despatches of General Canrobert and Lord Raglan to enlighten it upon the true state of the case—that the Russians were beaten. There can be no pursuer, unless there be a fugitive; and the "retirement" of the Russians on their previous position, is probably the euphuism by which Prince Menschikoff designates his repulse. A document, obviously of Russian origin—if not entirely a fabrication—and which is stated to be a letter, and not a telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff to the veteran Prince Paskiewitch, alleges that the Russians lost 4000 men, and the Allies nearly as many. In his authentic report to the Czar, the Prince mentions nothing of this; but simply admits "a considerable loss" on his own side, without making any allusion to the loss of the enemy. He states, however, that one Russian General (Soimonoff) was killed. On the side of the British, Lord Raglan admits that no less than five general officers were wounded; namely, General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, and Brigadier Generals Adams, Butler, and Torrens. The French Commander pays the tribute of his admiration to the remarkable firmness and solidity displayed by the English army; while Lord Raglan eulogises in simple and straightforward language the gallant conduct of the French, which contributed essentially to the decided success of the day.

Thus was defeated the second attempt of the Russians to raise the siege of Sebastopol. A statement has been published that a third attempt, attended with similar discomfiture to the Russians and with even a greater victory to the Allies, was made on the 11th instant; but if not a mistake as to the date, and bearing reference to the battle of the 5th, it rests upon no better authority than a private telegraphic communication from Vienna. It will not unnaturally be asked how the operations of the siege of Sebastopol are proceeding amid these pertinacious and desperate attempts to interrupt them? From all that can be learned, they have suffered no material delays; and General Canrobert expressly states that up to the 6th, the day after the battle, when his despatch was dated, they had "continued with regularity." Lord Raglan says nothing upon the subject; and from his silence, no less than from General Canrobert's positive information, we draw the conclusion, that all is well in that respect; and that the skill and energy of such portions of the French and British armies, as are intrusted with these tedious but indispensable operations, are zealously and

ably employed in preparation for the final onslaught upon the fortress. The magnitude of the issue, and its immense importance to the cause of the Czar will no doubt induce the Russians to make other attempts to raise the siege. But we have every reliance that our brave soldiers, already accustomed to victory, will be equal to their work. They will meet the foe, either with solidity, when solidity will best answer the purpose, or with dashing energy and personal daring that fears and thinks of no obstacle, when these qualities are more likely to win the day.

We do not hear that any demand for reinforcements is made by the Allied Generals, but it is known that large reinforcements are on their way, and it is to be hoped that many thousands, both of British and French troops have already landed in safety at Balaklava. It has been asserted that our forces are not sufficient; and that there is a danger that all the heroic valour of the Allies may be rendered of no ultimate avail, in consequence of the overwhelming masses of Russians which keep pouring in by the isthmus of Perekop. It would be most culpable on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and France if they relied exclusively on such almost superhuman courage as the troops of both nations have already exhibited. But there is no evidence to show that this is the case. On the contrary, there is much evidence to prove that it is quite unnecessary to make any outcry for reinforcements, inasmuch as reinforcements were actually on the way before the outcry commenced. A force of 6600 men have already embarked to join Lord Raglan's gallant army; and 5000 more are under orders, and may be expected at Balaklava within two or three weeks. General Canrobert received large reinforcements in October, which he notified to his Government in despatches of the 7th and 22nd of that month; and since that time it has been determined by the Emperor Napoleon to send from 20,000 to 30,000 additional troops to the seat of war, many of which have already taken their departure in British transports from the ports of the Mediterranean. Were there any reasonable ground for the belief that our Government had been remiss in this matter, a burst of indignation would arise from every part of the country, which would speedily scare it into wholesome energy; but we do not believe that this is the case, although it may suit the purposes of a particular journal so to represent it, in order that it may appear to be clearer-sighted and better-informed than other people. It is scarcely honest, however, when a man knows that a thing has either been done, or determined upon, to urge it upon attention, as if he was the first who thought of it, or the only one who had found a voice to recommend it. The public will await with confidence the result of the measures which were taken before any outcry was raised, or which would have been taken, if no voice had been uttered upon the subject. In this just war the people have determined to conquer; and they will conquer, let the cost be what it may. If 100,000 British soldiers, or double the number, are wanted, there are spirit enough, and energy enough in the country to make it certain that they will be forthcoming.

We were very much surprised to read the following sentences in the *Times* of Wednesday:—

"But the people—the many-handed, many-mouthed people—will apparently have to pay this year some 30s. a quarter, or thirty-seven per cent, more for their bread than they did last year. Perhaps the most striking way of putting it is to remind the working-classes that every man, woman, and child is supposed to consume, one with another, a quarter of wheat a year; so that the head of a family of five persons will find his year's bread will cost £7 10s. more than last year." "Now, there can be no doubt we owe a great part of this rise to the war." "There is no deficiency which the Black Sea could not easily supply." "War interposes between the British artisan and vast granaries."

There can be no mistake as to the meaning of these phrases, nor as to the design with which they were written. They are intended to bring home to the working-classes, and especially to the British artisans, in the most striking way, the evils which the war inflicts upon them, by interposing between them and "vast granaries," and so raising the price of bread, as to impose a "poll-tax" equivalent to £7 10s. a year on every head of a family of five persons. It would scarcely be patriotic or laudable, while the nation is engaged in a war, which even the *Times* in the same article admits to be "just and heroic," thus to address a particular and very numerous class of the community, and labour to excite in them dissatisfaction and discontent, on account of the sum they will be compelled by the war to pay, even if that sum were not exaggerated by one single farthing. What name then will it deserve—thus to address the "many-handed" and "many-mouthed people," and thus to bring home to "the British artisans" the sense of a great injury—when it is proved that the whole statement in the *Times* is a pure fiction, or such a gross exaggeration, as to deserve the name of a fiction? This is what we now propose, in the cause of patriotism and national honour, to perform; and we will leave our readers to apply to the design we shall endeavour to make apparent, the epithets it deserves.

It will be noticed that the whole statement applies to the future. The head of a family "will, apparently, have to pay"—"will find his year's bread cost £7 10s. more than last year." The representation of loss is therefore altogether a supposition of the *Times*; but it is not a supposition that "the Black Sea could supply the deficiency of food," and that war interposes between the "British artisan and vast granaries." These are positive assertions. Thus, on a pure assumption of its own, that the war will occasion a great expense to the workman, the *Times* asserts that the war keeps food from them. To bring the assumption to the test of facts—as the *Times* speaks of the price of this year's bread, we suppose it means the year which is to expire on Dec. 31st next in comparison with the year 1853. Now, whatever may be the difference of average price between these two years, the war did not begin till February; and, therefore, two months of peace must be struck off; but war had threatened for some time, and great exertions were made in consequence to import all the articles which its positive outbreak might stop. To the end of the month of June there were accordingly imported 503,579 quarters more wheat, 512,157 cwts. of flour, or 642,729 quarters of corn of all kinds, and flour estimated as corn, more in 1854 than in the corresponding six months of 1853.

The war, therefore, did not diminish the supplies of food in the first six months of the year, when prices ranged above 70s.; on the contrary, the supplies were so large that from the end of June the price of wheat began to fall, and fell so low towards the middle of September (52s. 5d.), that importation ceased. In spite of the war, and of our being cut off from the "vast granaries" on the Black Sea, the price of wheat was actually lower in England from July to October than in the neighbouring countries. The low price, not the war, prevented importation in September and October.

The average price of the whole year 1853 was 53s. 3d.; and the average price of the year 1854, as far as it has gone, is 71s. 6d.; so that, instead of the people paying 30s. a quarter more for wheat this year than last year, they have paid only 18s. 3d., or, hitherto, not two-thirds of the sum the *Times* says they will have to pay. Instead of the £7 10s. which the head of a family of five persons will have to pay, supposing the high average stated to continue to the end of the year, he will have to pay less than £5. Should the *Times* by "this year" mean the harvest year beginning on the 1st of September, not the year beginning on the 1st of January, we can state that the average price of wheat of the last harvest year, ending on August the 31st, was 72s. 8d., and that the average price of the present harvest year, as far as it has gone, has been 58s. 8d.; the price hitherto having been 14s. less, instead of 30s. more, than the average of last year. If we confine our attention to the ten weeks of 1853, subsequent to September 1st, we shall find the average price of that period was 63s. 11d., or 5s. 3d. less. Thus, for the assumption that the price of wheat will be 30s. more per quarter than the price of last harvest year, or 102s. 8d., very near double the actual price to the present time, there is no foundation whatever. The assumption of the *Times* that the "many-handed people" will have to pay 30s. a quarter more for their bread, than they paid last year, is, then, as we have stated, "a pure fiction, or such a gross exaggeration as to be worthy the name of a fiction."

Supposing the assumption of 30s. increase of price justified, the *Times* even then grossly exaggerates in supposing that each person consumes a quarter of wheat a year. A few days ago it published, in large type and with all its authority, an estimate of the yearly consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom, which was put down at 18,000,000 qrs. Now, as the population of the Kingdom is 28,000,000, this gives for the consumption of each person something less than 5½ bushels per annum, or 2½ bushels less than the quarter stated by the *Times*. Taking 5½ bushels to be nearer the truth than 8 bushels, we must deduct another third from the £7 10s. stated by the *Times*. Or, assuming that the war causes the actual rise of price which has taken place, it will really cost the head of a family only £2 10s. more in the year, instead of £7 10s. An increase enlarged threefold is a gross exaggeration.

But is it true that the war is the cause of the present or past rise in the price of wheat? The past rise took place before the war could affect it. The highest average weekly price—79s. 11d.—was reached in April; and long after that period the supplies continued to be larger than in the preceding year. Everyone knows that the harvest of 1853 was a comparative failure throughout Europe; and the failure, not the war, was the cause of the high price. In September, after war had been declared six months, the average price of wheat was 52s. 5d. In fact, the war has never stopped the supplies from the "vast granaries" of the Black Sea. By the Russian usurpation of the Principalities, and by our blockade of the mouths of the Danube, the supplies from those regions, which, on the average of a whole year, may amount to 600,000 quarters of all kinds of grain, were stopped. But the chief port of the Black Sea is Odessa, from which the corn of Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine, is shipped to the western part of Europe. Odessa and its neighbourhood grow none. Now, it is well known that the late extension of railways in Germany to the north has made it almost as cheap to bring this corn to the west of Europe through Prussia as by Odessa. In fact, as soon as there was a probability of war—before the end of 1853—measures were adopted at Berlin for importing this corn into the west of Europe through Prussia. But the price in England, from the short crop and high price on the Continent, was not sufficient to pay for importing wheat in this manner; and Prussia, instead of sending us more wheat in the portion of 1854 which has elapsed—as she would have done had war cut us off from the vast granaries of the Black Sea—actually sent us in the first ten months of 1854 259,557 quarters less wheat than in the corresponding ten months of 1853.

As to the present rapid rise of price, it is notorious that it is caused by the almost total cessation of imports from all quarters, since the beginning of September, which was the natural and inevitable consequence of the low and falling price which prevailed betwixt June and September. The war had no effect whatever in stopping supplies from America, Prussia, Egypt, Spain, &c.; but none came, simply because no merchants ordered a single cargo of flour or wheat to be purchased abroad, where the price was as high as, or higher than, in England. It is, therefore, altogether a false assumption that the war has, as yet, materially impeded our supplies, or enhanced the price of grain to any noticeable extent, whatever it may do. The rise of price was the consequence of great consumption, of deficient stocks, and a short harvest. But, supposing the war was the cause of the rise in price, the actual rise by no means warrants the assumption of the *Times*, which has, in the most "striking way," designedly endeavoured, by a gross exaggeration, to make the "many-mouthed people" discontented with the "just and heroic" war.

COMPULSORY PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE EAST.—Much difficulty having been experienced in the delivery of letters to the East, and in the collection of the postage to which they are liable, no letters addressed to the army or navy in Turkey or the Black Sea will hereafter be sent from this country, unless the postage be paid in advance. Letters posted unpaid will be opened and returned to the writers.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—Meetings in aid of the Patriotic Fund continue to be held from one end of the kingdom to the other, and, in all cases, enthusiasm in favour of the war against Russia appears to be the unanimous feeling. In Glasgow, the total amount subscribed to Saturday, Nov. 11, was £15,936. In Edinburgh, the subscriptions to the same date amount to £6271; in Liverpool, to £6522; in Manchester, to upwards of £10,000.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle, when Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued, from the 18th inst., to the 14th December. At the Council, the new Spanish Minister was introduced to her Majesty, by the Earl of Clarendon; and the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, had an audience to take leave. Sir Benjamin Hall was sworn of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; and Dr. Logan, in attendance on the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, was honoured with knighthood.

The Queen has received a succession of visitors during the week. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle have been frequent guests at the Royal table; and both of these noblemen were summoned from Windsor Castle on Sunday last in consequence of the receipt of important despatches from the seat of war.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, with the four elder Royal children, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen were present at the service. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Royal children, walked on the East Terrace.

On Monday her Majesty drove out in an open carriage, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough. In the afternoon his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the Hon. Charles A. Murray, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, Sir William Molesworth, Lieut.-General Sir Hew D. Ross, and Dr. Logan, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

After the Privy Council, on Tuesday, her Majesty gave a dinner-party, at which there were present—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Sir James Graham, Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, Sir William Molesworth, Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Ross, the Hon. P. Talbot, and Sir John Logan.

On Wednesday morning the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, walked in the Home-park. In the afternoon the Maharajah left the Castle for his residence at Wimbeldon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has had no return of her indisposition, and, during the week, has made frequent visits to Windsor Castle, from Frogmore.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and family remain at Dunrobin, in comparative retirement, since the lamented death of the youthful Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, off the Crimea.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectory:* The Rev. J. Jackson, to Fulletby, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. G. A. Langdale, to Compton, with Upper Marden, near Petersfield; Rev. R. B. Earle, to Edingley, Nottinghamshire; Rev. E. Griffith, to St. Keverne, Cornwall. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. A. Munro, to Woolfardisworthy, Devonshire; Rev. S. Pearson, to Browne Edge, in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire; Rev. H. J. Graham, to Fudley, Yorkshire; Rev. G. Kinnear, Mount Pellet, Yorkshire.

A RAILWAY CHURCH.—The Great Northern Railway Company have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for powers to erect and endow a church in or near the town of Doncaster, together with schoolhouses, for the benefit of the numerous operatives and servants of the company employed at the plantation at that town.

A TESTIMONIAL to the Rev. F. G. Crossman—consisting of an elegant silver inkstand, with a purse of one hundred and twenty-five sovereigns—was presented to him, on the 7th instant, as a parting token of grateful esteem, by his congregation, on his relinquishing, through ill-health, his much-valued ministrations at Holland Chapel, Brixton, Surrey.

MEMORABLE SEPTEMBER 14.—The Duke of Wellington died, 1832. The Allied army landed in the Crimea, 1854. Moscow entered by the French, and set on fire by the Russians, 1812. The festival, in the Popish Church, of the Holy Cross; established in commemoration of the appearance, to Constantine the Great, of a fiery cross, at mid-day.

The President of Liberia, Mr. Spencer P. Plumer, and Mr. W. H. Fisher, had an interview with Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office, on Wednesday last, on business connected with the Republic of Liberia.

THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1855.—This colossal volume has just appeared, considerably increased in size, as well owing to the constant increase of the population in the area previously comprised, and to the fact that as the suburbs are gradually becoming the places of residence of those engaged in business in the metropolis, it becomes necessary to continually enlarge the area chronicled in the "Directory." In the present volume Messrs. Schlesinger's index has been adapted to the Map, and the use of the coloured edges, with the names of the different divisions, enables every one to determine not only the beginning, but also the termination of each division of the work. The Official Index has been much enlarged by adding to each name, not only the office, but the department. All the information has been brought down to the latest period; we would instance the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, which was first gazetted October 18th, and will be found here, with a list of the officers. We trust that the many years of toil which the proprietor has devoted to the completeness of the "Post Office London Directory," will be fully appreciated by the mercantile and general public; in which case the commercial success of the work is safe. To possess a "Directory" that shall increase in correctness as in bulk has been the constant aim of the proprietor; and the past sale of his work proves that he has attained this great object. Its production this year has been a Herculean labour: each copy consists of 175 sheets, or 2620 pages; each volume took a quick hand an hour and a half to sew, but the whole number (7000), weighing, when ready for delivery, upwards of thirty tons, was bound in ten days.

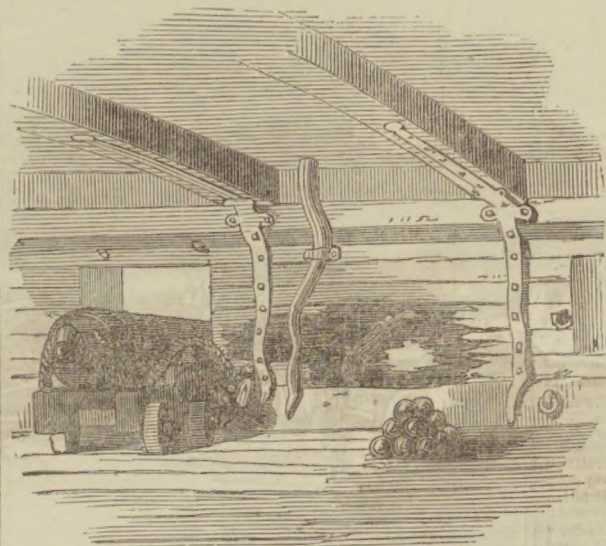
THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT, 1854. With explanatory Notes and Index, by Joseph Phillips, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, Special Pleader. Benning and Co., Fleet-street.—This Act, though consisting of not more than 107 sections, is by far the most important as effecting the administration of justice in the Courts of Common Law of any that has passed in modern times. It confers on the Superior Courts powers and jurisdiction entirely novel, and also effects several changes of a remedial nature, which apply to every Court of Civil Jurisdiction in England and Ireland. Mr. Phillips's edition is convenient in form. The numerous annotations convey much information in a brief compass, and cannot fail to afford material aid to the profession in practically working out the reforms introduced by this statute in the administration of the law.

THE "ARCTIC" STEAMER.—NOT ONE WOMAN OR CHILD SAVED!—The *New York Express* denounces in eloquent and feeling terms the conduct of a portion of those on board the *Arctic*. It says:—"According to the statement of one of the saved (Captain Grann), no sooner was the ship found to be sinking, than two of the quarter-boats were taken possession of by the second and fourth officers and crew; another boat (making the third) was taken possession of by the engineers, supplied with provisions, water, &c. In this last boat it seems there were but eight or nine persons. It could have safely accommodated many more; but revolvers were drawn by those on board against those who were shrieking and struggling to get on board. In that fearful struggle were many helpless women and children; but their pitiful appeals for life were unheeded by the robust cowards who had stolen the boats, and turned their backs upon those whom it was their duty to preserve, or at least to endeavour to preserve. Oh, what a manly spectacle must that have been! Hardy, rough-handed, broad-shouldered, strong-framed men—accustomed to a business, too, the constant hazard of which one would naturally think deadens in some degree every feeling like personal fear—men like these treacherously deserting feeble and delicate women, and shutting their ears to cries from little children, that should have touched hearts of adamant. It is enough to make us all ashamed of humanity, and envy the better nature of the beasts of the field. Not one woman saved! Not one child!—at least we have at the moment we write this no assurance of the fact. The circumstances connected with the loss of the British steamer *Birkenhead*, on the coast of Africa, not many months since, are still fresh in the memories of all. The steamer struck on a hidden rock, stove a plank at the bows, and went to the bottom, we believe, in half an hour's time. There was a regiment of troops on board. As soon as the alarm was given, and it became apparent that the ship's fate was sealed, the roll of the drum called the soldiers to arms on the upper deck. That call was promptly obeyed, though every gallant heart there knew it was their death summons. There they stood as if in battle array—a motionless mass of brave men—men who were men indeed. The ship every moment was going down and down—but there were no traitors, no deserters, no cravens there! The women and children were got into the boats, and were all, or nearly all, saved. There were no boats for the troops—but there was no panic, no blanched, pale quivering lips among them. Down went the ship, and down went that heroic band, shoulder to shoulder, firing a *feu de joie* as they sank beneath the waves. Men like these never perish; their bodies may be given to the fishes of the sea, but their men's ories are, as they ought to be—immortal.

The Duke of Richmond has accepted an invitation to dine with the "War Medical Officers," at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, who was engaged on October 17 in the *Agamemnon*, attacking Fort Constantine, at Sebastopol, with the accompanying Sketch of the effects of a shell bursting in the port side of the main deck of the ship. "We have," says our Correspondent, "shot-holes of all descriptions and sizes made by the different missiles which the Russians favoured us with. In many places the decks are much cut up by raking shot, &c. I send you a Sketch of a nice little air-hole made by a shell bursting in the side, displacing two large iron knees and rider-band, besides starting the planks in the vicinity; and showing the damage a shell bursting in a ship's side will do."



EFFECTS OF A SHELL BURSTING IN THE SIDE OF H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON," WHILST ATTACKING FORT CONSTANTINE, SEBASTOPOL.

The following is an extract from our Correspondent's letter:—

When the *Agamemnon* was engaging the formidable Fort Constantine on the 17th—the place appropriated for the wounded being the gunners' store-room, in the fore part of the ship, some distance below water, to ensure their safety; the surgeon was in the act of amputating the right arm of the Admiral's valet, who had unfortunately been struck by a shot under the poop, when a very heavy blow appeared to have struck the ship under water in the fore part, the concussion causing the displacement of a number of stores, &c., in the store-room, at the same time unseating the clergyman of the ship, who was assisting in the operation. At the moment, it was thought a shot or shell had pierced through under water, but on the ship being careened on the following day to stop the shot holes on and under the water line, no mark could be traced in that particular place; but, five days afterwards, the diver was sent down with Sieber's apparatus, to examine the ship's bottom further under water, and, to his astonishment, found in the port bow, about twelve feet under water, a large rocket sticking in the bottom of the ship, which had there exploded, doing much damage, and which must have caused the concussion felt in the gunners' store-room by the surgeon and his assistants. The rocket was so firmly fixed, that the diver could not extricate it, and was compelled to break it short off. A similar one burst also on the quarter-deck of the *Agamemnon*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Snahe*, screw steam despatch gun-boat, was paid in advance at Woolwich on Tuesday, and left the same afternoon for Greenhithe, to have her compasses adjusted, and will proceed with all dispatch to Sebastopol. The *Snahe*, now ready for active service, completes the six despatch gun-boats, each mounting two of Lancaster's 68-pounder oval guns, and all for service in the Black Sea.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Candia* left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon for Toulon, to take in French troops for the Crimea. The same company's steamer *Rajah* left Southampton also on Wednesday afternoon, for Portsmouth, on her way to Constantinople. She had on board Government stores, chiefly addressed to the care of Admiral Dundas—consisting of medical comforts, chloride of zinc, medicines of all descriptions, camp equipage, pearl barley, bedsteads, invalids' chairs, preserved potatoes, &c.; the whole amounting to nearly forty tons. The *Rajah* will take in other Government stores at Portsmouth. The *Indiana* will start for Toulon on Monday. The mail packets which are gone and are about to go to Toulon, will carry in the whole 6000 French troops to the Crimea. Southampton Docks look like one vast workshop. The servants of the great steam-packet companies labour with the utmost zeal to get the steamers off to France as soon as possible. Everyone seems to work with a will.

Four large first-class steamers are expected at Portsmouth, to embark reinforcements of troops for the Crimea. They are to arrive by the 25th inst., and will be some of those belonging to the commercial steam companies; but their names have not yet been notified officially, nor have the troops that they are to convey out.

The pressure of business has been so great at Portsmouth Dockyard, owing to the repairs and alterations necessary for the coming spring, that ere long the numbers will be increased to the original war establishment. There will be required upwards of 1000 additional shipwrights and joiners. The immediate increase in the establishment at Devonport will be nearly 400 men, and a proportionate number of officers. Of the 400 about 150 are to be shipwrights.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS IN THE EAST.—50,000 fur caps are to be at once sent out for the general use of the troops. The cap to be worn by the officers is composed of fine brown fur, helmet-shaped, and lined with brown silk. A large flap falls under the back of the neck and under the chin, so that very little of the face is exposed. The cap to be worn by the privates is of the same shape, and less fine, though as strong in texture. The cap has been pronounced by several officers and non-commissioned officers to be an article which affords warmth with ease. The cavalry officers and men are to have each a pea-jacket, thickly lined, and dark blue in colour. This will cover the uniform. The trousers will be covered as far as the knee by thick leather overalls. The scarlet cloak for heavy cavalry, and blue for light cavalry, will be continued. It is also intended to supply each man with a scarf, but no final decision has as yet been come to on this point. The infantry are to have a large quantity of under-clothing supplied to them, and an additional great coat to each man.

THE FRENCH SKILLED RIFLEMEN.—There are two companies of them, each composed of 150 men, chosen from amongst the best marksmen of the Chasseurs de Vincennes. In the night they creep in front of the intrenchments, dig holes, and place themselves in them as well as they can. Then they fire at the Russian artillerymen. They have already killed so many that the Russians now close their embrasures with a sort of double door, which is ball proof. But they are obliged to open it to point their gun and fire, and no sooner is this done than twenty balls whistle through it. The Russians have sustained such losses that they are at times seized with despair—raising their guns from behind, they fired volleys of grape-shot at their disagreeable visitors. Nevertheless, the latter have succeeded in extinguishing all the first line of their batteries.

THE RUSSIAN LANCERS.—Our men were principally slain with lance thrusts; I saw one body with thirteen such wounds through the chest and stomach. Another man had six, which were all mere flesh wounds, and not dangerous. The same man (in the 17th Lancers), extraordinary and incredible as it may appear, had two horses killed under him, one or two sabre cuts and bullet holes in his cap, his sword bent double in its sheath by a Minie bullet, five bullets in his saddle, one in his lance-staff, and sword-cuts innumerable.—*Letter from the Camp, Oct. 27.*

A SINGULAR CAVALRY CHARGE.—There was an odd alarm at the English camp on the night of the 26th. It was caused by a troop of Russian horses, who had broken their picket ropes, and dashed into the French line. The Zouaves received the charge with a fearful musket fire, which brought down many of the animals, and our two batteries (Marine) before Balacava opened a cross fire upon the supposed foe. Our cavalry stood to arms. After half an hour's well-sustained fire, it was discovered that the horses were without riders. Much amusement was created by this little night surprise. Above 160 capital horses were secured, including a general's charger with fine trappings.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. | Thermometer. | | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Departure of Temperature from Average. | Degree of Humidity. | Direction of Wind. | Rain in Inches. |
|----------------|--|--------------|---------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Highest. | Lowest. | | | | | |
| Nov. 10. | 30.170 | 46.0 | 27.5 | 37.1 | — 7.1 | 85 | S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 11. | 30.006 | 49.0 | 33.3 | 42.9 | — 1.1 | 83 | S.W. & N.W. | 0.09 |
| " 12. | 30.200 | 46.2 | 35.5 | 40.5 | — 3.2 | 89 | N. | 0.00 |
| " 13. | 30.060 | 48.0 | 28.9 | 39.1 | — 4.3 | 91 | CALM & S. | 0.00 |
| " 14. | 29.571 | 42.2 | 25.0 | 38.0 | — 5.2 | 92 | S.E. | 0.00 |
| " 15. | 29.073 | 52.0 | 31.9 | 43.9 | + 1.0 | 97 | S.E. & S.W. | 0.16 |
| " 16. | 28.975 | 50.0 | 37.0 | 44.4 | + 1.7 | 97 | CALM | 0.35 |

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.17 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.00 inches by the 11th; increased to 30.20 inches by the 12th; decreased to 29.97 inches by the morning of the 16th; and increased to 29.14 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.718 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 40.8°; being 2.6° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 24°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 10th, and the highest on the 15th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.2°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of six-tenths of an inch.

The weather throughout the week (with the exception of the 12th, which was fine, and the sky almost cloudless) was dull and damp, and the sky almost wholly overcast.

JAMES GLAISHER.

Lewisham, November 17, 1854.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, the births of 1566 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 113: of these, 839 were boys, and 727 were girls; being 98 and 15 above the averages respectively. The number of deaths during the week was 1160; the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, being 1112; therefore, from a comparison of the results, it appears that the mortality is not much in excess of the usual amount; but it exceeds in a more important degree the point to which the usual mortality, in an improved condition of London, might be reduced. Cholera, which was fatal in the two preceding weeks in 66 and 31 cases, was this week fatal in 28. In the same weeks diarrhoea numbered 46, 33, and 35 deaths. Nine of the deaths from cholera occurred on the north side of the river, and the remaining 14 on the south side. Scarlatina has for some time predominated among zymotic diseases—the number of deaths from it this week being 101, and the average number 60; in the first week of October the deaths rose to upwards of 100; since which time it has fluctuated near the same point, but its tendency has not been to decrease. To tubercular diseases 165 deaths are attributed. To diseases of the lungs, &c., 257—exceeding the average by 87. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 30.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The Society of Arts held its first meeting of the ensuing winter session at its rooms, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday night, when an interesting and able opening address was delivered by Viscount Ebrington, the President of the Council of the Institution for the present year. There was a good attendance of members and visitors on the occasion, a goodly number of ladies being comprised in the latter category.

THE NEW SEWERS COMMISSION.—The following has been published as a list of the gentlemen who are to constitute the new Commission of Sewers for the metropolis:—Richard Jebb, Esq. (chairman); Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart.; Thomas Hawes, Esq.; Lawrence Redhead, Esq.; G. Spencer Smith, Esq.; Augustin Sayer, Esq., M.D.; James Pascall, Esq.; George Offer, Esq.; Francis Chalmers, Esq.; John Thwaites, Esq.; William Evans, Esq.; John Wade, Esq.; Cuthbert William Johnson, Esq.; Joseph Hodgson, Esq.; Frederick Oldfield Ward, Esq.; Walter Augustus Lewis, M.D. Mr. Jebb, the chairman, with Mr. Hawes, Mr. Redhead, and Mr. Spencer Smith, were members of the late commission; Sir John Shelley, Dr. Sayer, and Messrs. Pascall, Offer, Chalmers, Thwaites, Evans, and Wade, have been nominated by the representatives of the metropolitan constituencies; while Messrs. Johnson, Hodgson, Wade, and Dr. Lewis are selected by the Home-office.

THE PANOPTICON.—We are requested to state that the Luminous and Chromatic Fountain, at the Royal Panopticon, Leicester-square (engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), is now exhibited at three and eight o'clock, instead of a quarter past four and a quarter to eight, as stated in our last.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The twenty-third public drawing for rights of choice on the society's estates, took place in the offices, in Norfolk-street, on Saturday, the 11th inst., in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Worthington and Mr. Cribb, members of the executive committee, the Rev. Mr. Goodchild, and other shareholders. The Rev. Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Troughton were nominated scrutineers. The rev. chairman, at the conclusion of the drawing, stated that the East Retford estate, in Nottinghamshire, would be distributed amongst the members on the 11th of January, and that allotment of other estates would speedily follow. The twenty-fourth public drawing would be held at Exeter-hall, on Tuesday, the 12th of December, at the annual general meeting of the shareholders, on which occasion 100 rights of choice would be drawn, and fifty shares added by seniority. The holders of shares who had been placed on the order of rights for the last four months would have the opportunity of selecting the remaining lots on estates in various counties, on the 29th inst., without any increase of the prices marked on the plans.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Thursday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, but which, in pursuance of an Order in Council is ordered to be further prorogued until Thursday, the 14th day of December next, the House of Lords met at half-past three o'clock for the purpose of the Lords Commissioners by virtue of her Majesty's Commission formally continuing the prorogation.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday evening, a handsome silvertree and coffee service, with a purse of gold, were presented to Mr. Thomas Stubbs, Station-master at Watford, on the London and North-Western Railway, by subscription, chiefly residents in the neighbourhood, in testimony of Mr. Stubbs's uniform civility and obliging attention, during the period he has filled the above office.

EXTRAORDINARY METEORIC PHENOMENON.—On Monday morning last about three minutes before five o'clock, a tremendous glare of phosphoric or electric flame burst from the clouds, and illuminated for an instant the surrounding scene. A rent or fissure in the clouds was observable (apparently about three yards in length), from the serrated edges of which there appeared to fall numerous sparks, similar to those emitted by a spent rocket, but which disappeared almost as suddenly as the parent flash. The rent or fissure, however, remained, exhibiting the reflection of an immense light of surpassing brilliancy; this gradually closed, and in about the space of fifteen or twenty seconds, the heavens had assumed the appearance they maintained previous to this wonderful and magnificent display.—*From a Correspondent.*

IMPORTANT SANITARY INQUIRY AT MANCHESTER.—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, held on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. Samuel Brooks, offering to place at the disposal of the Corporation the sum of £1000, to be expended in preliminary inquiries and experiments, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of applying the night soil and sewage of the city to agricultural purposes. Mr. Brooks, in his letter, states that £100,000 is annually lost to Manchester by the present mode of dealing with the refuse of the city, and he suggests that a committee of inquiry shall be appointed by the council, who shall secure the services of Mr. William Fairbairn and Mr. Bateman for the engineering department, and Mr. Grace Calvert and Dr. Angus Smith for the chemical department.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FOR 1854.—A very important official return has just been published, showing the acreable produce of the various crops in this country in the present year as compared with 1853; and the results are calculated to cause some surprise. It appears that there was an increase in wheat of not less than 81,527 acres; but the decrease in other grain was very great: in oats, it was 114,381 acres; and in bere, barley, and rye, it was 61,377 acres. The total decrease in cereals was 91,235 acres. With regard to the green crops, considerable changes have occurred in the system of cultivation. There was, in the present year, an increase in the breadth of land under potatoes to the very large extent of 90,702 acres; but, strange to say, turnips decreased to the amount of 70,271, and other green crops 21,141 acres; so that the augmentation in potatoes was fully met by the decrease in other green crops. There was also a decrease in flax, and in meadow and clover. The total decrease in land under crops in the present year was very considerable, having been 128,575 acres. This acreable decrease, however, is much more than made up by the abundance of the harvest and the superior cultivation. The return affords further evidence of the rapid increase of pasturage and diminution of tillage farming in Ireland.



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—PART OF CAPTAIN WODEHOUSE'S BATTERY.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 24, 1854.

THE siege of Sebastopol is slowly progressing. The Allies are doing all in their power to bring it to a speedy termination; but the Russians, in the meanwhile, are receiving large reinforcements, and we have now to combat, not only the enemy within the walls, but a powerful army encamped outside. Since the 23rd the French have been busily engaged in erecting breaching batteries. They have proceeded according to the old approved plan, and pushed their parallels regularly. Their loss has, therefore, been much greater than ours—their men being much less securely covered than ours, and being also much nearer the enemy. The attack which was made upon them on the 21st, was productive of extreme annoyance. The Governor of Sebastopol offered a free pardon to all the convicts in the place who would consent to enter the French lines, and spike the guns. Two hundred men presented themselves, and were led on by four officers, who also volunteered for this hazardous service. The party moved out in the dead of the night. They encountered an advanced French picket, which failed to stand its ground; and, pursuing their advantage, they entered the French battery, where they proceeded to spike a number of mortars. They had succeeded in performing this operation upon two pieces, when they were resolutely attacked by a relief, which drove them out, killing several, and taking prisoners two of the officers. Since that time the French have been gradually advancing, but their breaching batteries are not yet complete. Their works, however, do a great deal of damage to Sebastopol, and the town in front of them has begun to assume a ruinous aspect. A fire was kindled by French shells in a provision magazine on the 23rd, and the storehouses burned the whole day. The buildings of Sebastopol continue, however, to remain fireproof; and they stand even when gutted by fire. The French have placed a ship

under the land close in to Sebastopol, from which they fire every half hour a gigantic mortar. The Russians have made every attempt to reach this ship without success. It is so safely ensconced as to defy all their efforts. This so annoys the enemy that they fire a general volley when the mortar goes off; and this amusement never ceases, day or night. In our lines, there seems, on the contrary, to be a tacit arrangement that the fire shall cease at dusk, to be resumed at daybreak. Our batteries are, therefore, replenished at night with ammunition, and the embrasures repaired without any considerable risk. At times our working parties are disturbed by skirmishers from Sebastopol; but those invariably retire before the fire of our covering parties. The English have not, however, been slow in making advances towards the place. They have not proceeded by parallels, like the French; but they have availed themselves of the sinuosities of the ground to erect batteries nearer the town. On the 23rd a new battery—consisting of three 32-pounders and one mortar—was opened on the extreme left of our lines, and poured a destructive fire into the Garden Battery, which has not been served with its former vigour since. The enemy, on the other hand, did not permit the Lancaster battery on our right to play on the shipping for which it was specially intended; for they moved away their vessels out of its range. The Lancaster gun, however, makes very good practice at the circular tower and the batteries at its base. The former, indeed, can no longer be said to be circular, as its shape is so strangely altered. It has a vast breach yawning in one side of it, and threatens to fall completely to the ground. As for the shipping, the past history of the siege will have served to show that it is the greatest difficulty we have had to contend with. Whenever guns were brought to bear upon them, they were moved out of range; and it was always possible to anchor them in a place, from whence they could open a new and destructive fire, without being subject to any return. The Russian fleet has been in truth of the greatest use to the defenders of Sebastopol, and possibly it may yet be put to excellent service after we have stormed the town on this side, and are forced to commence operations for forcing the works on

the other side. It is impossible to say when the assault will be given, although we are certainly making active preparations for it. Wide and convenient trenches have been erected 400 yards in front of Gordon's battery, to cover the storming parties as they advance. The grand and decisive blow cannot now, however, be long delayed. Every day which passes adds to the force of the enemy, whose troops are pouring in from Bessarabia and from Asia. The advance guards of Dannenberg and Lüders's corps arrived two days ago, as well as a large portion of the garrison of Anapa. All these troops have permanently established themselves in our rear, near Balaklava, and are assuming a most threatening appearance.

THE ATTACK ON BALACLAVA.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, OCT. 25, 1854.

The Russians made their long-expected attack on our rear this day, at ten o'clock, with a large force, consisting of 3000 cavalry, under General Velitchka, eight regiments of infantry, and forty guns, under General Prince Gortschakoff. I regret to say that the result of the day was disastrous to us, though our troops more than sustained their well-earned reputation for undaunted courage and unflinching firmness.

I informed you in a previous letter of the manner in which Balaklava was defended by a line of earthen redoubts covering the crests of the hills in its front; the right resting on high cliffs, covered by our Marines, and the left on the elevated plain, held and fortified by two French divisions. The redoubts before Balaklava were armed with heavy guns—32-pound howitzers and 18-pounders, belonging to the English artillery train. The guns were manned by our artillerymen, supported by companies of Turks. At ten o'clock in the morning, the Russians having mustered in force in the vale leading up towards the extreme right of our position, advanced at considerable speed to the redoubt on their extreme left, and charged the Turks with the bayonet. Our artillery had barely time to fire one round when the Turks were seized with a sudden panic, and, throwing away their pieces and packs, ran down the declivity to Balaklava.

(Continued in Supplement, page 518.)



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—PORTION OF REDOUBT, OCCUPIED AND EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.



THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—GENERAL VIEW.

ENGLISH JOURNALISM AND THE WAR.

The following letter from an Assistant-Surgeon in the — Regiment of Foot conveys a well-merited reproof to those London journalists who have done so much to mislead the public mind with reference to the war:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 24.
Dear —, —We are not yet in Sebastopol, though your papers tell us we walked straight from Alma to this splendid conquest. Have you "gentlemen of England" neither reason nor sense left amongst you? It is quite plain that you are prepared to regard impossibilities as mere trifles. For three weeks our brave soldiers, with the blue-jackets from the fleet, have worked harder than galley-slaves. Over rocks and hills and through deep defiles have the big guns been dragged; day and night, and night and day; an hour or two's sleep on the grass, sodden with heavy dew—no camp, no shelter, scarce a blanket—and then up again to the same incessant toil—the dragging guns and tumbrils of ammunition to the heights which look over Sebastopol—all this had to be done after Alma was over. So fearful was the work, that horses, and even men, died in harness. Yet the, to you, is a mere bagatelle. You, perhaps, had the idea that the forts of Sebastopol, like the walls of Jericho, were afraid of music, and would fall down when the pibroch of the bagpipe and the cheers of the Highlanders gave them a salute from the trenches. I wish some of your scribbles to the papers who direct the military evolutions of the Crimea from their secure firesides, or perhaps from some garret redolent of beer and harmless smoke, could be condemned to a twenty-four hours' campaign in the siege batteries, and made to stand to their guns! The chances are, that, not being accustomed to look out for the compliments which accompany the enemy's fire, they would pretty quickly be knocked over, and it is tolerably certain that if they knew no more about a siege in *actu* than they do on paper, neither Raglan nor Menschikoff would ever miss them. We had a hearty laugh last night, at the commencement of a leading article in one of your crack morning papers, something in this way: "If our readers will refer to the very admirable map of the Seat of War, published by Mr. Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, they will observe, &c." The editor then proceeds to show how "reinforcements from Prekop are to be cut off" with prodigious celerity, and how Sebastopol is "entirely unprotected to the south-east, and completely at the mercy of the Allies," if they attack it with "anything like the spirit which is to be expected from them!" But the *Times* has given us the "unkindest cut of all." I have not the paper now, but believe it was dated September 21st or 22nd. The editor regrets that our young commanding officers are a prey to nervousness and apprehension; that they waver about the camps uttering melancholy forebodings, and that they are infecting the common soldiers with their fears! And then the sapient writer informs the world—"It was not by such officers that the great victories were won in former days!" Good God! even whilst that man's pen was tracing the slander on the paper the Battle of the Alma was either being fought, or had just been won! These "nervous" young officers had charged at the head of their regiments, cheering on their men, and rushing up the hill to meet that death, which in the face of such a fire appeared to be inevitable. When that paragraph was read at your English breakfast-tables, many of the brave fellows had taken a long farewell to "melancholy forebodings," and were lying cold and bloody on the field that matchless bravery had won. Yet it was "not by such men that great victories were formerly accomplished!" What does the writer mean? What does he call a great victory? Raglan has declared many a time since the fight on the Alma, that (for the time it lasted) Waterloo at the hottest was never so severe. You may be sure that such criticisms, as those I have alluded to, are very disheartening. There is not an officer or a man who is not supported through incredible privation and danger by the thought that in England his countrymen will appreciate his bravery, and honour him for having nobly done his duty. The least your English journalists can do, seeing that they cannot be competent judges of our conduct and necessities—the least they can do is to let us alone. The work is terrible enough, and we need no discouragement.

Faithfully yours,

J. W. E.

THE STEAM BATTERIES.—The fleet of steam floating batteries building in England and France, as an auxiliary force to the Allied fleets in the Baltic, amount to no fewer than forty, and the whole of them are ordered to be launched and equipped by March next. The French Government, it appears, first suggested to the Admiralty the construction of the batteries, which are to be armed with twelve of the largest Lancaster guns. They are nearly 2000 tons burden, flat bottomed, with round stem and stern, 180 feet extreme length, 56 in width, and 20 in depth; each being propelled by horizontal engines, of 200-horse power. They have two decks, the upper being bomb-proof, eight inches thick; and the lower, the fighting deck. The batteries are perfectly encased with nearly 700 tons of wrought-iron slabs, each slab four inches thick, twelve inches broad, and fourteen feet in length. The tests these wrought iron slabs have undergone show that they are capable of resisting the heaviest shot in use. The new flat-bottom gun-boats which are to accompany the expedition are in a very forward condition; and, no doubt, will be completed by the time ordered by the Government.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.—The two sons of the Emperor Nicholas, whose arrival at Sebastopol is mentioned in General Caurobert's report of the battle of the 5th instant, hold high rank in the Russian army. The Grand Duke Nicholas, third son of the Emperor, is twenty-three years of age. He is Inspector-General of the Engineering department, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, titular Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, of a Regiment of Grenadiers, and of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of Astrakhan. He is besides, proprietor of the 2nd Regiment of Austrian Hussars, and Chief of the 5th Regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers. The Grand Duke Michael, fourth son of the Czar, is twenty-two years of age. He has the title of Quartermaster-General of the Artillery, is Commander of the 2nd Brigade of Artillery of the Imperial Guard, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, Colonel of a Regiment of Lancers, of a Regiment of Dragoons, and of a Regiment of Horse Chasseurs. He is, moreover, proprietor of the 26th Regiment of Austrian Infantry, and Chief of the 4th Regiment of Prussian Hussars.

PRINCE ADAM CZARTORYSKI AND THE POLES IN LONDON.—A funeral service was celebrated on Sunday in the German Catholic Chapel, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Bow lane, for her late Highness the Duchess of Wurtemberg, sister of his Royal Highness Prince Adam Czartoryski, who died in Paris on the 21st ult., at the advanced age of eighty-nine. The Rev. Emericus Podolski officiated, in presence of a numerous attendance of Polish refugees, and, after the mass, in a touching discourse, expatiated on the many virtues and the patriotism of the deceased, a descendant of the most illustrious race in Poland. The Poles have also forwarded to Prince Adam Czartoryski, their chief and representative abroad, an address of condolence expressive of their deep sympathy with the bereavement which his Highness has sustained, and with this truly national loss.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—The commercial world in Vienna has lately been busy with a rumour, which, if true, will have great influence on the financial affairs of Austria. Baron Rothschild, of Paris, is said to have represented to the Vienna Government the cession of the railways of the State as a bad bargain, and offered a loan of 200,000,000 francs, provided the Government were to cancel the agreements of the Paris capitalists, with Perera at their head. The latter was formerly an employé at Rothschild's, and thence the jealousy with which Rothschild watched their proceedings. It is said that the Austrian Government is not unlikely to accede to Baron Rothschild's proposal, as the treaty of cession is not finally signed.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES.—A terrible accident occurred on the 26th ult., on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, through the bursting of the head of the cylinder, which threw the train out of time. After a delay of two hours, the train proceeded at the rate of twenty miles an hour; and, when near Chatham, in a dense fog, came in collision with a gravel-train. The locomotive of the express-train was overturned, and crushed two cars (first and second-class) into splinters. Almost every one in the second-class car was either killed or wounded. The deaths were mainly amongst the emigrants. There were, however, a number of first-class passengers among the killed and wounded. The locomotive and tender were thrown quite clear from the track by the collision. A heavy baggage-car was thrown up into the air, falling on the top of the first car, driving it in, and crushing down numbers beneath its ponderous weight. It was four hours before the mangled remains could be extricated. The latest accounts from the scene of the collision state that forty-eight persons were killed instantly; and that the total number of those who have perished, including those who subsequently died, amounted to fifty-seven; while thirty-nine others were injured, and some of these would probably die.

TURKISH DESPOTISM.—The Government of the Turkish Empire has been grossly misrepresented. The shocking stories about its despotism have misled some, and raised the religious zeal of others to abhorrence and detestation; while many, not under the influence of religious passions, have felt their nature shudder at the frightful idea conveyed by these accounts. Hence, notwithstanding the regular system of that haughty Court, people have been induced to annex the idea of barbarism to it; have supposed it to be without order or plan, entirely subject to the caprice, cruelty, and avarice of a tyrant, who aims merely at the oppression of his subjects, and, as far as his power extends, at the destruction of mankind. Surely these men did not, or would not, look near home: it was, perhaps, too near; for, let us only cast an eye about us, and impartially examine the Governments by which we are surrounded, and we shall then, in all probability, find that the Sultan is not more despotic than many Christian Sovereigns—perhaps not so much as some of them. It is certain that, whatever defects may be in the political system of the Turks, their empire is so solidly founded on the basis of religion, combined with law, and cemented by general enthusiasm, and the interest as well as vanity of Turkish individuals, that, as it has lasted now for many centuries, it bids fair for a stability of ages.—*Turkey.* By Sir George Larpent.

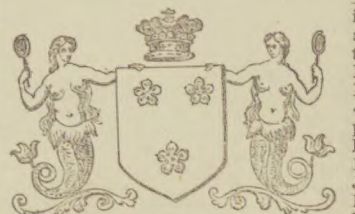
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF KENMARE.



The death of this Peeress occurred on the 2nd instant, at Farrance's Hotel, Upper Belgrave-street. Her Ladyship was daughter and co-heir of the late Edmund O'Callaghan, Esq., of Kilgorey, county Clare. Her marriage to the present Earl of Kenmare, then the Hon. Thomas Browne, took place on the 26th November, 1822; and its issue consists of one son—Valentine-Augustus Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.; and of two daughters—Lady Ellen Browne and Lady Catherine Berkeley, the wife of Robert Berkeley, Esq., jun., of Spetchley-park, Worcestershire.

HARRIET, VISCOUNTESS BOYNE.



LADY BOYNE died on the 1st inst., at Belgrave-square, after a lingering illness. She was the only daughter of Benjamin Baugh, Esq., of Burwinton House, co. Salop; was married, 4th Aug., 1796, to Gustavus, present Viscount Boyne, and leaves issue an only son, the Hon. Gustavus Frederick John James Hamilton-Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham, who adopted his second surname on succeeding, through his wife, Emma-Maria, daughter of the late Matthew Russell, Esq., to the splendid Castle of Brancepeth, and the great estates of the Russell family.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EWART, C.B., OF BEECHGROVE, SUNNINGHILL, BERKSHIRE.

THIS officer, whose death occurred on the 23rd ult., was of an old family settled near Kirkcubright, in Scotland, which town his ancestors represented in the Scottish Parliament before the Union. The same town is now represented in the British Parliament by his cousin, Mr. W. Ewart, M.P. Lieut.-General Ewart was the eldest son of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq., his Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin, from 1782 to 1790, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Count Wartensleben, of Caron, near Magdeburg. Mr. Ewart (the General's father) was zealously engaged in combining, at the Court of Berlin, during the administration of Mr. Pitt in England, a system of general opposition among the European Powers to the aggressive designs of Russia, more especially advocating with great ability a common resistance to the final partition of Poland—a policy of which the wisdom has been proved in modern times; but which was probably prevented from taking effect by the breaking out of the French Revolution.

Lieutenant-General Ewart was born at Berlin, July 28th, 1786, and entered the British Army as an Ensign, in the 52nd Light Infantry, in 1803. He accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and was present at the action near Keoge. He served in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, under Sir John Moore, and was wounded at Vimiera. He accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt; and served with the Light Division in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, including the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz—at the latter of which he was severely wounded; and he acted as Sabugal and San Muñoz. He was present at the capture of Guadalupe, West Indies, and served afterwards for four years in the East Indies, in command of the 67th Regiment; and commanded a brigade of infantry at the siege and capture of the Fortress of Asseerghur in 1819; and was for some time senior officer in charge of the field forces at Sholapore.

Lieutenant-General Ewart married, in 1816, Lavinia Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Brisbane, K.C.B., Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, by whom he has left five children: three of whom are at present employed with the British forces in the East—viz., Commander Ewart, R.N., of H.M.S. *Trafalgar*; Captain J. A. Ewart, 98th Highlanders, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces; and Lieutenant C. B. Ewart, Adjutant to the field force of the Royal Engineers.

THE REV. JAMES HUME SPRY, D.D.,

RECTOR OF MARYLEBONE, AND PREBENDARY OF CANTERBURY.



THIS aged and respected clergyman—who held for a period of twenty-nine years the Rectory of the important parish of Marylebone—expired on the 12th inst., at his residence, 13, Devonshire-place. By his death, a vacancy is created not only in Marylebone (which is the gift of the Crown), but also in the Prebendal Stalls of Canterbury, and in another valuable living in the country. Dr. Spry was only son and heir of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry, M.A., Prebendary of Taunton Regis; who was brother of William Spry, LL.D., Governor of Barbadoes, Judge of the Admiralty over all America; and fourth son of the Venerable John Spry, D.D., Archdeacon of Berks, by Jane, his wife, sister of John Hume, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.

THOMAS CHRISTOPHER BANKS.

THE death on the 30th September, at Greenwich, in the ninetieth year of his age, of "Thomas Christopher Banks, Baronet of Nova Scotia, and Knight of the Holy Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, Law Genealogist and Antiquarian," is just announced. This gentleman was the well-known author of "The Extinct and Dormant Peerage"—a work of considerable ability and research. His designation of "Baronet of Nova Scotia" he derived, we believe, from the *soi-disant* Earl of Stirling, who claimed the ancient title of the Alexander family, and asserted a right to create Nova Scotia Baronets.

COUNT DE SAINTE-AULAIRE.

THE death of Count de Sainte-Aulaire, in his 77th year, took place on Monday morning, at his hotel, 61, Rue Saint-Dominique-Saint-Germain, in Paris. The deceased was a member of the Institute, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under King Louis Philippe, he was successively member of the Chamber of Deputies, Peer of France, and Ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and London. His diplomatic talents were of a very high order; and his literary attainments made him one of the most distinguished members of the Institute. As Ambassador at London, he constantly laboured to promote a good understanding between England and France. In his private capacity the Count was respected by all who knew him. Three months back the mother of the Count died, at the advanced age of nearly 100; and, not a month ago, he had the misfortune to lose his daughter, the Baroness de Langsdorff.—*Galignani.*

*** The Obituary in continuation of the recent deaths in the Crimea, will appear next week.

WILLS.—The will of the late Lord Eldon has been sworn to under £180,000 personality, and will cover upwards of thirty skins of parchment.—Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, who died at Naples on 21st March last, has left personality amounting to £35,000.—Dr. Roupell, M.D., who death was sudden, on 29th September, had made a will, disposing of his personality, amounting to £10,000.—Lieutenant Arthur William Saltmarsh, 11th Hussars, who died at Varna, 3rd September, personality £35,000.—John Haulin Borrer, Esq., Bomker, Brighton, £40,000.—Thomas Lewin, Esq., of Raymond-buildings, and Hollies, Kent, died 17th September last, intestate, leaving personality amounting to £60,000, which has been administered to.—The late Mrs. Fitzwilliam has bequeathed the whole of her property amongst her children.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury has accepted the office of President of the Weekly Tract Society.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of St. Anne, first class, upon the Prussian Minister for Commerce and Public Works.

A public meeting of the working-classes was held in the Corn Exchange, Preston, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of considering the best means of establishing a public free library and museum in that town.

Bossuet's coffin and tomb, which had long been lost, have just been discovered in the Cathedral of Meaux. The tomb was to be reinstated on the 15th inst. with a grand funeral service.

The Duchess of Sutherland received an autograph letter of condolence from the Queen on the melancholy and premature death of her Grace's second son, Lord Grederick Leveson Gower.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th publishes a general amnesty, granted by the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes.

The members of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy, including Drs. Dixon and Cullen, on their way to the "Eternal City," had a narrow escape from shipwreck on their passage from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia. A storm arose, which entirely disabled the steamer; and as they were getting into a boat, a vessel came up and rescued them.

The ship-carpenters at the port of St. Helier, Jersey, have struck for wages. They have been receiving 3s. 6d. a day, and have struck for 6d. a day more.

The solemn obsequies of all the deceased sovereign Pontiffs was celebrated with the customary pomp in the Sistine Chapel, at Rome, on the 3rd.

The Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Rector of the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, delivered his inaugural address at the University-house, Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Thursday week.

The Viceroy of Egypt has determined to adjudicate the railway from Cairo to Suez to a French company. This line, joining the English one from Alexandria to Cairo, will complete the communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The demand for cavalry horses has caused a rise in the price. In Ireland prices have risen from thirty to forty per cent, and for those of a superior class still more, in consequence of the decided scarcity of supply in comparison to the demand.

A new company is about to be established at Bieldfield, with a capital of one million thalers in shares, for the purpose of establishing spinning-mills on the most improved mechanical principles.

Three of the Chambers of which the Swedish Diet is composed have voted the credit of 2,500,000 riksdollars demanded by the King, for a fund to maintain the neutrality of Sweden in the actual war.

The chaplain of the Leeds Borough Gaol, in his annual report, states that the commitments amount to 1366, against 1273 last year, thus presenting an increase of 93. The cases, though larger in number, are more trivial in character.

The Emperor of Austria, in consideration of the services rendered to Austrian seamen by the Seamen's Hospital for All Nations, has been pleased to present to the society, through the Consul-General in London, a donation of £100.

The new Canadian Parliament passed a bill, by the enormous majority of 90 to 5, for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

A committee is at work in Prussia, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, for the revision and amendment of the marriage laws, especially as regards the facilities now accorded for, and the abuses of, the means of separation and divorce. There is, perhaps, no country, not even excepting Poland, where married persons avail themselves so largely of these facilities.

The restorations at Llandaff Cathedral, the shrine of St. Talf, are proceeding apace. Six thousand pounds has been already spent in restoring the fine Norman work, and removing the Italian ceiling and Renaissance trumery from the beautiful Lady Chapel and nave.

A new theatre is now building at Genoa. It is to bear the name of Teatro Verdi, and will be exclusively devoted to the performances of that maestro's compositions.

The Hon. Charles Murray, C.B., the new Minister to the Shah of Persia, is expected to leave town this week, via the Overland route, to assume his diplomatic duties at Teheran. The hon. Envoy has had several conferences with Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon during the last few days.

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning last, by which seven persons met their deaths, at Thistleyfield Colliery, near Rochdale.

The noble family of La Bourdonnaye has suffered severely by the war in the Crimea—one son of Madame de la Bourdonnaye having been killed at the battle of the Alma, and the other before Sebastopol on the 17th ult.

The Duke and Duchess of Brabant intended to leave home for Italy about the 15th. The Duke will travel incognito, under the title of the Vicomte de Ardenne.

There are now enlisted in Spain about 200,000 National Guards. The regular troops scarcely exceed at the present moment one-fourth of that number.

Count de Goltz left Berlin on the 4th, for his post as Prussian Ambassador at Athens. It is said that he is charged expressly with the task of doing all he can to maintain a good accord between the Western Powers and the Greek Government.

King Frederick VII.'s visit to the Duchies is everywhere being turned into a Schleswig-Holstein demonstration against the kingdom of Denmark, that monarchy of which Schleswig has always formed a part.

General Narvaez is to remain at Vichy as long as the weather shall permit. He has not yet chosen the place of his future residence; he fears to go to Paris, lest his presence should give rise to conjectures about pretended schemes of reaction with the Queen-Mother of Spain.

The Austrian Government has given orders for blowing up the rocks and clearing away the shoals which impede the navigation of the Danube near Orsova; and some officers of the Engineers and 300 men have gone there from Semlin for that purpose.

In consequence of the calamitous fire at Memel having destroyed almost all the warehouses, and caused a dead uninsured loss of about 2,000,000 thalers to merchants, the Russian trade has greatly fallen off, and is now principally directed on Königsberg.

The plan adopted by M. de Hincckely, Director-General of Police, for the employment of convicts of certain classes upon divers manual labours outside of, and at a distance from, their places of confinement, having succeeded at Berlin, it has also been adopted with similar success at Jorgan and Wittenberg.

A point of forensic etiquette has arisen among the members of the bar. Some "leaders" have addressed the jury twice—first, in stating the case, and secondly, in reply on the evidence. This practice is disapproved of in some quarters, as unfair to the junior bar. The Judges generally recommend that the bar should make a general rule on the subject.

The reduction in fares on the Caledonian and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway has increased the number of passengers to an extent which the managers of these lines never contemplated. The number conveyed by the Caledonian last week was 95,587, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26,069; making a total of 121,647.

A photographic artist of Bour, named David, has fallen into the hands of the Russians whilst taking a sketch of an engagement not far from Kars. The Russians, being repulsed by the Turks, retreated close to the spot where the artist had posted himself, and carried him off, together with his photographic apparatus.

The telegraphic line from Königsberg to the Russian frontier having been completed, it is the intention of the Prussian Government to establish branch lines to Pillau and to Memel, which latter half Russian port will be placed in direct communication with St. Petersburg, as well as with Berlin; so that the Russian Government will be enabled to obtain instant intelligence of the movement of our cruisers.

Baron de Piava, the Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary, had the honour of being received on Sunday last, at the Palace of St. Cloud, by the Empress, and to present to her Majesty, in the name of his Sovereign, the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Isabella.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court of St. James's, is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed, provisionally, Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede, whose arrival from Sweden is shortly expected.

The German papers speak of a contemplated emigration in mass to Palestine, the former "Land of Promise." The plan has already been so far matured, that it has been resolved to petition the German Diet for its intercession with the Sublime Porte to grant a tract of land for the above purpose.

The children of two quarters of Lille, a few days ago, engaged in a contest with stones—one party crying out "A bas Saint Sebastopol!" and the other, "Aux Cosaques!" Neither party would represent the Russians. The police were obliged to interfere and make some prisoners.

There were even wagers on Tuesday at the Jockey Club, Paris, that the south side of Sebastopol would be in possession of the Allies on or before the 15th.

A piece is in preparation at the Gaité, in which the "Lower Empire" will be more than adequately represented—as far at least as can be judged from its title—"Les Cinq Cents Diabls!"

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

Charles Kemble is no more!

Few will be surprised to learn that this great actor has been removed from among us. He had outlived the scriptural three-score and ten—had seen his brothers sink into their graves—and had become a living monument of what had been. Few men have passed through life with more rational enjoyment than Charles Kemble. He had lived in the world's eye for upwards of sixty years; and, in addition to the reputation he had attained from his own position, borrowed, in early life, additional lustre from the fame of a brother and a sister, as in his latter years he had lustre reflected on him from a daughter and a son. Happy old man!

This great actor was the last of the Kembles. When "Waverley" appeared, Scott was thought to have thrown his story too far back. "Waverley, or Sixty Years Since," was almost beyond the memory of man; yet it is as many years since Charles Kemble made his first appearance as an actor on a London stage. Who (of English birth) does not know Drury-lane Theatre? Well, it was not in the theatre we now see—commemorated in "The Rejected Addresses"—that Charles Kemble made his first bow to a London audience. It was in the theatre which preceded that—the house which opened for the first time on the 21st of April, 1794 (more than sixty years since), with John Philip as *Macbeth*, and his illustrious sister as *Lady Macbeth*. On that occasion, a boy, scarcely twenty years of age, appeared as *Malcolm*. That boy was Charles Kemble. But his *Malcolm* was not a hit. Too much, perhaps, was expected of him—critics had been led to look for something beyond Sarah and John Philip. His reception was somewhat cool; in fact, it was thought that Charles never would be an actor. But Charles was not disheartened. He knew (no one better) that to become a great actor study was all-in-all. He had heard traditions of actors achieving excellence (or something equal to it) in a night. His sister had forced herself into reputation modestly and at once. His elder brother had broken out (as was said of Waller) like the Irish rebellion, thirty thousand strong, and when nobody expected a new star of such magnitude in the theatrical heaven. Failure had not disheartened him; he determined to be an actor; to be—what he became. He, therefore, dedicated his days and nights to the study of his profession, and was soon a favourite.

A popular writer is said to be engaged on a work entitled "The Decline and Fall of the English Stage." Charles Kemble delighted in the notion of such a work. It coincided with his views. Yet he was no narrow-minded or tongue-tied admirer of excellence in others. He, of course, did not think Edmund Kean a very great actor—nor did he think his acting based on a good school. Yet he admired him; and would, after disparaging the style, allow him every excellence in that style. He liked Charles Young—he approved Macready. His heart was in his calling. There was no place in London he loved better than the Garrick Club. There he could sit—a large Roman-like figure—a Roscius or a Bellerophon—deaf (unfortunately) to what was said around him, but exquisitely alive to the memories of the past—perpetuated before him, and on canvas, by Zoffany and Clint. We have heard of his favourite chair and table at the Garrick Club, and of his falling asleep, not many months ago, before a picture (and an admirable one it is) which represents him in one of his best characters, and in the prime of life. We can conceive few more suggestive situations than that of an old and eminent man unconsciously falling asleep before a picture which represents him in the vigour of youth and the gaiety of a mimic scene—both never to be recalled.

Charles Kemble was a great actor. We will not, indeed, go so far as to say that certain parts died with him; but it must be admitted that the last half-century has not produced an actor to compete with him in the characters of *Romeo*, *Laertes*, *Falconbridge*, *Cassio*, *Mercutio*, and *Charles Oakley*. To have seen Charles Kemble play those parts, was to comprehend Shakespeare almost beyond his book. Who, that has ever seen him, has forgotten his vivacity, his dry humour, his inimitable picture of gentlemanly intoxication—so natural, yet never disgusting; his frequent awfulness of frown—in a word, his thorough comprehension of the part he undertook to set before his audience. He is to be buried this day at Kensal-green.

There is a vacancy in the ranks of the Royal Academy of Arts. Mr. John James Chalon died on the 14th instant, at Kensington. As an artist, he is no loss to art; but the vacancy in the ranks of the forty created by his death affords an opportunity to the Academy of supplying the place of an indifferent artist by the selection of some one really eminent. Mr. Chalon got elected into the Academy solely by the indomitable perseverance of his surviving brother, the present Royal Academician, Mr. Alfred Edward Chalon. From 1816 to 1841 the elder Chalon invariably voted for the younger Chalon. We are betraying no secret: the story is let out in "Wilkie's Letters." Fraternal fondness overcame, on every occasion, the love for art. Such pertinacity of purpose was at last successful. In 1848 he was made an Associate, and in 1841 a Royal Academician. He had, however, many disappointments to put up with before he obtained his full rank as a Royal Academician. He was an Associate long before Newton, Eastlake, Witherington, Hart, Cockerell, Gibson, and Stanfield; and yet all seven were elected Royal Academicians before him. The vacancy will be filled up in February next. The Academy must choose well. The public has now an interest in every election. Mr. Chalon's death, and the present condition of the Academy, have, of course, been fruitful subjects of conversation in artistic circles. Artists are asking who is the father of the Academy? We can answer the question. The father of the Academy is Sir Richard Westmacott; and the next in point of period of election are Sir Robert Smirke, Mr. A. F. Chalon, and Mr. Mulready.

We have yet another death to record, that of James Hall, son of Sir James Hall, of Darglass (no common man), and the brother of the late Captain Basil Hall. He was an author—he was a painter—yet comparatively unknown as both. He had a warm heart, and spent his little independence in works of charity. He befriended the late Mr. Joseph, the sculptor; and, chiefly through his agency, the statue of Wilkie, now in the National Gallery was entrusted to that sculptor. The two men of his unbounded admiration were Sir Walter Scott and Sir David Wilkie. He bought the original MS. of Scott's "Waverley," and gave it (he was no narrow-minded man) to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; he bought Wilkie's palette, and had it inserted in the pedestal of the statue in the National Gallery. His soul was with Art. Pope said of Ambrose Philips that when he first set foot in London his highest ambition was

To wear red stockings, and to dine with Steele.

So poor James Hall's highest ambition was to become a painter, and to sit to Wilkie. He never was a painter, but Wilkie painted his portrait. He has left some choice things behind him, which will of course be sold.

In reference to a statement in our last, we have much pleasure in inserting the following:—

I regret to occupy your space; but permit me to pray the insertion of these few lines in your next Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to contradict a statement in your last week's publication, of my mother not being alive. I am glad to say she is well, and acknowledges with gratitude the grant of Lord Aberdeen to each of her daughters. I suppose you were led into the mistake from her having been civilly dead these last fifty years.

Thanking you for your help in supporting my family's claim upon the nation, and those excellent gentlemen who have achieved so much for us in fulfilling the immortal hero's dying wishes. I am, &c.,

NELSON WARD.

The Registrar office, Chancery-lane, 16th November, 1854.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. B.—The opening you refer to is called "The Sicilian." It will be found at p. 371 of the work mentioned.

R. M. Kral.—There is a small chess-club recently established in connection with the Mechanics' Institution at Leigh, in Lancashire. Apply to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIBER, Brighton.—1. Your Solution of No. 553 will not do: Mate can be effected only by playing Q to her 2nd on the first move. 2. In the Diagram you have sent, a Black Pawn should stand at Black's Q R 2nd.

CALIFORNIA, Dublin.—There is no truth in the report to which you allude.

CITY.—The Brighton Chess-club is on the Pier Esplanade. You must apply for admission to J. Turner, Esq., the Honorary Secretary, 20, Regency-square.

GERMANIA.—J. J. of Hanworth.—The Variation in the Solution of Problem No. 557, depending on Black's playing for his first move K to K 7th, was not overlooked, but omitted from lack of room.

F. R. S. Twickenham.—The Richmond Chess-club now meets every Monday and Friday evenings at Fotheringhay's Rooms.

AMME MAHLAT, A. Z., and A. B. C.—The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by Bohn, price 5s.

W. H.—It is somewhat too slight for publication.

SHIRAZ, J. M. C., and O.—Chess Problems, as constructed in modern times, never admit of mate in less than the number of moves stipulated, except by an oversight on the part of the composer, who, intent upon some laudable and subtle combination, occasionally omits a mate, obvious to the mere beginner.

A. B. C., Limerick.—He was not beaten at those odds. Seven games only were played, of which each party won three, and the seventh was a drawn battle.

A. T. H.—A King can Castle either on his own or his Queen's side.

J. M., of Esherbury.—You are right in your Solution of Cezio's End-game. What do you make of that by Greco in the same number of our Journal?

S. J. U. H. D. A., H. J. M. AYES.—Last week's Problem cannot be solved by playing R to Q 5th on the first move.

J. M.—You must look at No. 557 once more.

BOOKWORM.—The passage is not in Hobbes; it occurs in Lord Bacon's "Essay on Holiness," and is as follows:—"For in bashfulness the spirits do a little come and go; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at a stay; like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir."

F. R., of Norwich.—The best authorities are not agreed upon the point. Some hold that if a player have no other move left, he is bound to take an adverse Pawn in passing; while others are of opinion that the taking a Pawn *en passant* is optional.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 563, by Argus, bricklands, M. P., Semper Eadem, Fred. R., Norwich, B. A., Rugby-boy, Murphy, Cantab. K. T. M., Philo Chess, Philz, Constant Reader, Perseus, T. W., T. J. of Hanworth, Rob Roy, Albert, T. L. Harley, Subaltern, Whist, Omer Faqua, Mercator, W. M. O., G. F., Sigma, F. R. B., T. W. L., Rev. J. W., J. P., Dalton; are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by M. W. B., Campden, Perseus, Fox, Mircray, W. T. T., Olin, M. P., Pedagogus, Philo-Chess, Subaltern, S. T. F., George, Albert, D. D., Gregorius, Pio Nono, Sumner, P. P., Homo, J. C. N., J. P., Dalton; Bridget, Ver-non are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 550.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B to Q R 7th | K to B 5th, or (a) | 3. B to K Kt sq | R moves |
| 2. R to Q 5th | P to R 5th | 4. R mates | |

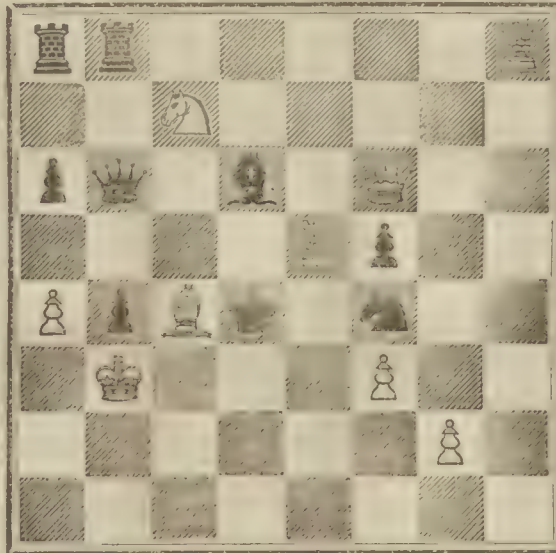
(a) 1. P takes R. R to K B 5th (ch). 3. R to Q sq (d's, ch) K takes P. 2. P takes R. K to B 7th. 4. R mates.

Black has other moves at his command, but none which can postpone the mate beyond four moves.

PROBLEM No. 561.

This difficult and beautiful little stratagem is the composition of Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, is to give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following well-contested Game was played at the Caistor Chess Gathering, between Mr. STAUNTON, on one side, against Messrs. A. B. SKIPWORTH, T. C. ODDHAM, and other amateurs, in consultation together; Mr. Staunton giving to the Allies the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| BLACK (Allies.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Allies.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 23. P takes Kt | K takes P |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to K 4th | 24. K takes Q | R takes Q |
| 3. K B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to K 2nd | 25. K to Kt 2nd | R to K B 3rd |
| 4. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | 26. R to K sq | P to Q B 3rd |
| 5. P to Q B 4th | K B to K Kt 3rd | 27. R to K 2nd | P to K R 4th |
| 6. Q B to K 3rd | K B to K Kt 3rd (ch) | 28. R to K B 2nd | R to K Kt 3rd |
| 7. Q Kt to Q 2nd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 29. K to R 2nd | P to K R 5th |
| 8. K Kt to K 2nd | Castles | 30. R to K B 3rd | P takes Q P |
| 9. Castles | K Kt to Kt 5th | 31. K P takes P | P to Q R 3rd |
| 10. P to K R 3rd | K takes B | 32. Kt to Q 2nd | K to R 2nd (c) |
| 11. P takes Kt | K B to Q B 4th | 33. Kt to K 4th | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 12. R takes R (ch) | K takes R | 34. Kt takes B | Q Kt P takes Kt (d) |
| 13. Q Kt to K B sq | P to Q 3rd | 35. P to K 4th | P to Q R 4th (f) |
| 14. Q to her 2nd | Kt to K Kt 3rd | 36. P to Q R 3rd (e) | P to Q R 5th |
| 15. K to R 2nd | Q to K Kt 4th | 37. P to Q Kt 4th | R to K Kt 6th |
| 16. K Kt to Kt sq | Kt to K R 5th | 38. P takes P (d) | R takes R |
| 17. Q to K B 2nd | R to Q 2nd | 39. P takes Q P | K to Kt sq |
| 18. Q to K Kt 3rd | Q to K R 3rd | 40. P to Q 7th | R to K B sq |
| 19. B to K 2nd | R to K B sq | 41. P to Q B 5th | K to B 2nd |
| 20. B to K Kt 4th | B takes B | 42. P to Q 6th | K to his 3rd |
| 21. Q takes B | Q to K B 3rd (a) | | |
| 22. K Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes Kt (ch) | | |

(b) (a) An all-important move for White, who now threatens, *coute qui coute*, to occupy the K B 7th sq; and, when there, to batter the Pawns on both wings.

(b) The Allies preferred—and it shows rightly—the immediate loss of a Pawn, rather than permit the adverse Queen's Rook to penetrate within their lines.

(c) This move was no hasty decision. It was well deliberated; and, as we shall find, it had considerable influence upon the subsequent play.

(d) The exchange of Pawns, and the leaving the Q R P a mark for attack, formed necessary parts in White's combination.

(e) The importance of White's moving his King to R 2nd, now becomes apparent. If Black had been tempted to capture the Q P Pawn, they must inevitably have lost the game, we believe, and in a very few moves; for, let us suppose—

18. R to Q R 3rd K to K R 3rd

19. P to Q R 2nd K to K R 4th

(If the Rook returns to Q R 3rd, White still plays King to K 5th, and wins.)

39. P to Q Kt 4th K to B 6th 40. P takes P, or R to Kt 7th (ch)

41. K to R sq K to Kt 6th

and Black cannot avert the mate.

(f) This, which appears to throw the game at once into the enemy's hand, by suffering them to march forward the Infantry on the Q side, without lot or hindrance, was expressly done to tempt or compel that advance, by which White trusted to be enabled to execute his long meditated and decisive manoeuvre of challenging an exchange of Rooks.

(g) P to Q Kt 3rd would have involved more speedily ruin to their game.

(h) Conclusive for victory or defeat. If there is no flaw in the combination upon which this depends, White must win; but if he have overlooked one link in the long chain, as certainly after this step must be the case, the game is passed, and all retreat our off.

(i) Instead of so playing, it will be observed that they might have taken the Rook, and the consequences of that capture it may be improving to examine. Suppose them—

33. R takes R P takes R (ch)

39. K takes P P takes Q Kt P

40. P to Q B 3th (Obviously their best move.)

41. P takes Q P (best) P takes Q R P

42. P to Q 7th P to R 5th, becoming a Queen

43. P to Q 8th, becoming a Queen Q to K Kt 8th (ch)

44. K to R B 3rd (If to K R 4th, White can checkmate in three moves.)

45. K to K R 3rd Q to K B 8th (ch)

(If to K 3rd, White has only to take the K R P, checking, and then push on to Queen with the Q R Pawn)

46. Q to K B 5th (ch) Q takes K P (ch)

47. K to Kt 2nd And must win easily.

MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S OPERA JOURNAL. Boosey and Sons.

This is a new serial publication, set on foot and already carried a considerable length by the above eminent house. It consists of a series—or, rather, of two separate series—of the most celebrated foreign operas, arranged for the pianoforte, either as solos or duets: the one series being for a single performer, and the other being for two performers, or (to use the more technical phrase) for "four hands." In both these ways arrangements of twelve of the most favourite operas of the day have already appeared: "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," of Bellini; "La Fille du Regiment," "Lucresia Borgia," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Liada di Chamouni," and "Anna Bolena," of Donizetti; "Ernani," "Rigoletto," "Nino" (or "Nabuccodonosor"), "Lombardi," and "Il Trovatore," of Verdi; and "Les Huguenots," of Meyerbeer.

This publication has great claims on the attention of our fair musical readers. In the first place, though it has never been surpassed in elegance of form, in correctness of text, or in beauty of paper and printing, it is published at only half the prices of other editions. The "Sonnambula," for example (the largest of the series, which occupies three books or numbers) costs, as arranged for one performer, six shillings, and, as arranged for four hands, half-a-guinea; and the other operas are at corresponding prices. And in the next place the arrangements are made by musicians of great eminence, especially skilled in this branch of their art. It is sufficient to mention the well-known names of Nordmann, Diabelli, and Calcott.

Every musician knows how delicate and difficult a task it is to arrange vocal music for performance without singing, on the pianoforte. Everything depends on the manner in which the task is executed; and we often find two arrangements of the same vocal piece so different, that we scarcely recognise them as the same music. An inexperienced arranger either buries the vocal melody under a load of crowded and awkward accompanying notes; or, wishing to avoid this fault, falls into the opposite extreme, and makes the harmony meagre and insipid. The skilful musician knows how to bring under the fingers both the air and the accompaniments; preserving the flow of the melody, enriching it with the most beautiful combination of the instrumental orchestra, and, at the same time, giving the whole piece the character and effect of pianoforte music. In the operas before us, these objects have been ably and successfully accomplished. We have heard many parts of them played in both forms of arrangement—both by one performer and by two; and we have found that the spirit and effect of the music are happily preserved, while so much attention is paid to facility of execution, and every passage is so carefully accommodated to the pianoforte, that these pieces are as agreeable to the players themselves as to the hearers.

We wish to call especial attention to the admirable manner in which the arrangements for four hands have been executed. This is the most effective manner in which vocal music, accompanied by a full orchestra, can be adopted for performance on the pianoforte. It is in this manner that the richness and variety of the original score can be most successfully preserved; that the vocal parts can be kept most free and distinct from the orchestral accompaniments; and that the richness and variety of the instrumental combinations can be most happily imitated. Where, therefore, two performers are available, they are better than one for this description of music; and, in the present universal use of the piano, there are few houses in which two performers—two sisters, or two cousins, or two friends—are not almost as easily available as one.

MR. HULLAH'S CHORAL CONCERTS.—Mr. Hullah has resumed his excellent oratorio performances at St. Martin's Hall. The first concert took place on Wednesday evening, when "Julius Macabre" was performed to a crowded and most attentive audience. Of the performance of an oratorio so familiarly known to the public it is sufficient to say that it was highly satisfactory in every respect. Mr. Hullah's choristers maintained their own and their instructor's reputation by singing with admirable precision, clearness, and effect; and the principal solo parts were exceedingly well supported by Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss Bleden, Mr. Augustus Braham, and Mr. Weiss.

THE THEATRES, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.—Mr. William Wallack has produced another new five-act drama, and with a fair amount of success. This is proceeding in the right direction, and we hope that the public patronage will enable him to persevere in the path of honourable enterprise. In these days of discouragement, he well deserves the support of every true lover of the dramatic and the acting art. The title of the new play is "Love and Loyalty," and it is the production of a young man, Mr. Robson, the son of the "Old Playgoer," whose worthy aspirations are embodied in it. As the title implies, there is a contest in the drama between two strong and dominant sentiments. Marston, the hero of the play, is devoted to the Royal interest, and has to reconcile this state of feeling with his love for a Puritan's daughter, whose father is engaged in a conspiracy against Charles II. The manner in which the author has worked out this reconciliation is full of ingenuity, and embraces a comprehensive circle of characters, displaying much skill in their creation. But the head and front of these is the hero, who, for his daring and purity of motive, must grow into a dramatic favourite, so soon as the play becomes sufficiently known. The style of Mr. Wallack's playing it also was admirable; commencing with his reflections on trout-fishing, proceeding with his sudden conversion to the love of a fair lady, his chivalry in her defence, his wooing, and his defiance of a lordly scoundrel, and embracing his personal fearlessness, his independence, his vigilance and promptitude in defeating the plans of his nefarious enemy; and, indeed, all the elements which compose a human character of rare excellence, yet perfectly natural. Mr. Robson, however, will do well to purify his diction from an excess of metaphor, and to restrain his tendency to classical allusion. When he shall have accomplished these important points, he will write a still more successful play. Meanwhile, we congratulate him on the hold which the present must needs give him on the national stage.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Dance's farce of "Beulah Spa" has been revived, to introduce Miss St. George to the boards of this theatre, and a new debutante, Mrs. Fitzallan. The reception of both was highly favourable; and the revival is, besides, likely to answer the purpose of the management.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—At a meeting of the Governors of the Charterhouse on Friday, November 10, the Earl of Aberdeen was elected. The Governors present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of London, and the Master.

NICE MARITIME.

NICE MARITIME, now forming part of the Sardinian States, anciently appertained to the Counts of Provence. It is situated in lat. 43 deg. 41 min., long. 7 deg. 16 min. east of London, on the border of the Mediterranean, and near the south-east frontier of France; from which latter it is only three miles distant, and separated by the river Var. Nice is a free port, of which privilege, however, it is, much to the discontent of the inhabitants, about to be deprived by the Government. The population, rapidly on the increase, now numbers about 40,000. Numerous visitors, from all parts of Europe, but particularly from France and England, resort here for the winter season—viz. from the end of October till the middle of February, after which time piercing winds visit it from the south-east. The town lies in a bay, and is sheltered from the north by three ranges of hills and mountains. The nearest, termed Cimiez, is some 500 feet high, and covered with a luxuriant and varied vegetation, comprising large groves of the olive, which here arrives at perfection; the orange, fig, vine, the picturesque Mediterranean pine, cypress, and other trees. Lovely little valleys run among these hills, and in sheltered situations the palm of Palestine (*Phoenix dactylifera*), aloe, cactus, castor oil plant, and many other inhabitants of a more southern climate flourish. Numerous plants abound also in the vicinity, and afford much pleasing occupation to the botanist. Beyond this first range rises a second of about 3000 or 4000 feet in height, for the most part barren or scantily covered with pines; and still farther are the Maritime Alps, whose snow-capped summits attain to 10,000 or 12,000 feet. These lie between Nice and Turin. The road to the latter, about 140 miles long, passes over them by the Col de Fené. Marseilles is nearly 150 miles distant. The diligence performs this in twenty-five hours; there are also steamers which make the voyage during fine weather in less time. The scenery on this road is not very striking, passing through a vine and olive country, except while crossing the Etraille

mountains near Cannes, which are extremely beautiful and well wooded with pines and cork-trees. Genoa is 150 miles from Nice: the road, which traverses the famed Riviera, is celebrated for its magnificent views. This route to Italy is the only one practicable for invalids throughout the year: by it the passage of the Alps is avoided. The old town of Nice has the narrow streets which distinguish all Italian cities; but the new portion is clean, handsome, and well built—reminding the English traveller of one of his own watering-places.

The port admits vessels of from 200 to 300 tons. Near it is an isolated rocky hill, formerly crowned by an ancient castle, or, closely besieged by the combined forces of the French and Turks. Female heroism alone saved it from capture—the Janissaries had driven back its defenders, stormed the ramparts and planted the crescent on their summit, when the standard-bearer was cut down by a woman, who rallying her countrymen, drove back the besiegers. Doria relieved the garrison, and the grateful inhabitants erected a statue of their intrepid heroine. A yearly fête, is held in commemoration of this event. Crowning the high hill on the east of the town (shown in our illustration), is the Fort Montalbano. From it is a superb view. Corsica may be discerned on a clear day; below is the beautifully situated village of Villa Franca, with its little harbour and dockyard. Here the climate is even milder than at Nice. Invalids can find accommodation.

The Pagliane, a mountain torrent, sometimes nearly dry, but after heavy rain in the mountains, a furious stream, runs through Nice, and is crossed by two bridges—one a handsome stone structure of three arches. On the west bank is the Croix de Marbre, a suburb so named from a cross erected to commemorate the conference of Charles V., Francis I., and Pope Paul III., in 1538. Here is the English Protestant church, a neat edifice, capable of containing a congregation of several hundred persons. The clergyman is the Rev Charles Childers. Many English reside in this quarter, but it is not considered the healthiest part of the town. In this respect the Cimiez is much to be preferred for invalids, as it is drier and more sheltered, and also less noisy and dusty. There are many good hotels: among the best are the Hôtels des Étrangers, Chauvain, des Empereurs, de France, de l'Europe, Victoria, &c. Furnished houses and lodgings are numerous and excellent. The former, if in the country, and containing about ten rooms, let for about 1000 to 1500 francs for the season; and if taken for the whole year, the expense is much the same. Town houses bring a much higher rent. Apartments are let in floors, as in France: two rooms, with a kitchen, are generally to be hired for from 300 to 500 francs for the season.

Superior medical advice can be obtained; there being, besides native and French practitioners, several able English physicians in Nice, viz., Drs. Gurney, Crothers, and Travis. Turner, near the Pont Neuf, is an excellent chemist.

Good instructors in languages, &c., are not wanting. The Cercle is the principal reading-room; but there is also another very good one at Visconti's—where, in addition to the French, Italian, and other papers, the *Times*, *Galignani*, *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, and English Reviews are taken in. There is a theatre, with concerts, balls, and other public amusements.

The language of Nice and the vicinity is a dialect of the Provençal—a barbarous tongue, equally unintelligible to French and Italians. French, however, both in the shops and hotels, is in very general use. In the environs are several beautiful walks and drives; but the roads are infested with beggars, whom, it is to be regretted, the police does not remove.

The Romans resorted to Nice in search of health: the climate is, perhaps, milder than that of any other town of Europe in the same latitude. It is not, though, adapted for the cure of lung complaints; for these diseases the Spanish eastern coast is preferable as a winter place of residence. Valuable information on this head will be found in a little work by Dr Farr, entitled "A Medical Guide to Nice," published by Churchill, Princes-street, Soho.

Besides the English church, there are two French Protestant churches. A Protestant church—thanks to the enlightened liberality of the Sardinian Government, forming so grateful a contrast to Austrian bigotry—is also building at Turin, where there is a native Protestant community from the Vaudois valleys, whose inhabitants were once the object of such violent persecution, and whom Cromwell, to his honour, protected with his far-reaching and all-powerful hand.

The Nizzards are very keen at a bargain. John Bull—as elsewhere on the Continent—is looked upon as a fit victim to be sacrificed on the altar of Avarice. The honest Nizzard, if unsuccessful in fleecing him, thinks himself an injured man, and is certainly a discontented one. Nice servants, when sent to market, add so much per cent to the cost of their purchases, and also often receive a percentage from the shop keepers. Cooks are very ingenious in filling grease-pots, in the manufacture of pot-

ash, and many other methods of saving at their employer's expense. Provisions, groceries, and wines are much cheaper than in London, or even in Paris.

PAINTED WINDOW, PRESENTED TO THE KING OF DENMARK.

IN the narrative of the opening of the Royal Danish Railway, in our Journal of last week, we omitted to record the recent presentation of a magnificent Painted Window to the King of Denmark, by Mr. Peto, M.P. The superb gift has been placed in the Chapel Royal, in Fredericksborg—one of the King's country palaces, which is pleasantly situated on a lake midway between Copenhagen and Elsinore. It is a very extensive and highly picturesque building, in the Renaissance style of architecture; and was erected by Christian IV. This Chapel is about 250 feet long, the breadth and width being well proportioned; the whole is most profusely decorated—the walls being covered with ornamental panels and sculpture, and the ceiling elaborately groined, having rich bosses and scroll work gorgeously gilded and effectively picked out with colour. The King's pew is of ebony and other dark and costly woods, relieved with exquisitely elaborate ivory carvings. The stalls and other seats in the Chapel are of oak, tastefully carved. Immediately over the Chapel is a dining-hall of the same length, the ceiling of which is a perfect marvel of cleverly-arranged paneling, exquisite carving, and chromatic colouring. The execution of this ceiling occupied the time and talent of a great number of artists for twenty-five years. There are many other parts of the palace deserving attention; indeed, it is, on the whole, of such an interesting character, that it would of itself well repay a visit from England.

The Window we have illustrated is placed on the south side of the Chapel—it consists of twenty-five lights, divided into two compartments. The fifteen upper lights are devoted to sacred subjects. The central one contains a life-size figure of our Saviour, as the Good Shepherd. His head seems radiant with holiness, and His garments denote the spotless purity of his nature; the position, too, in the centre of the Window is a clever conception as indicating the position which he occupies as the focus of God's love and "the brightness of His glory." Above, below, and on each side are circular lights—the one immediately above the Saviour containing a representation of the descending Dove, which is most admirably treated: it seems to be darting straight down from its heavenly dwelling-place with such rapidity, that it draws down with it some of heaven's golden glory, the effulgence of which is intensely bright and dazzling, but becomes gradually dimmed and obscured as it approaches the misty regions of earth. Beneath our Saviour is John the Baptist, pointing upwards, as though in the act of saying, "Behold the Lamb of God!" On each side are the Evangelists Mark and Luke, surmounted with their respective emblems. Six of the lights contain the Apostles—two in each: these figures are exceedingly well drawn, and characterised by perfect repose. The colouring of the drapery is strikingly harmonious; and, indeed, the masses of colour in the whole Window are so judiciously distributed as entirely to obviate that monotony which is frequently observed in windows treated as this is, without any pretensions to pictorial effect, but in pure mosaic style.

The four corner lights contain angels holding ribbons, upon which are inscribed some of the sacred precepts of our Saviour; the borders surrounding the angels have the appearance of niches, and, being composed of the lily, are both emblematically and artistically beautiful.

The ten lights composing the lower compartment of the window are appropriated to the heraldic devices and Royal insignia of earthly sovereignty. A medallion portrait of the present King of Denmark occupies the centre: it is a correct likeness, and very effectively executed. Immediately under are the Royal arms; and the other lights contain the various insignia of the State of Denmark, ingeniously and gracefully treated, and the colouring rich and sparkling. The whole of the grounds are covered with minute but beautiful diapering, so highly finished as to bear close inspection. This, together with the scrolls, shields, &c., give evidence of a vast power of ornamental design in the artist, as well as a correct acquaintance with the principles of harmonious colouring.

This beautiful Window was designed by Mr. John Thomas, of Paddington; and executed by Mr. James Ballantyne, of Edinburgh.



PAINTED WINDOW PRESENTED TO THE KING OF DENMARK, BY MR. PETO, M.P.



NICE, FROM THE WEST.

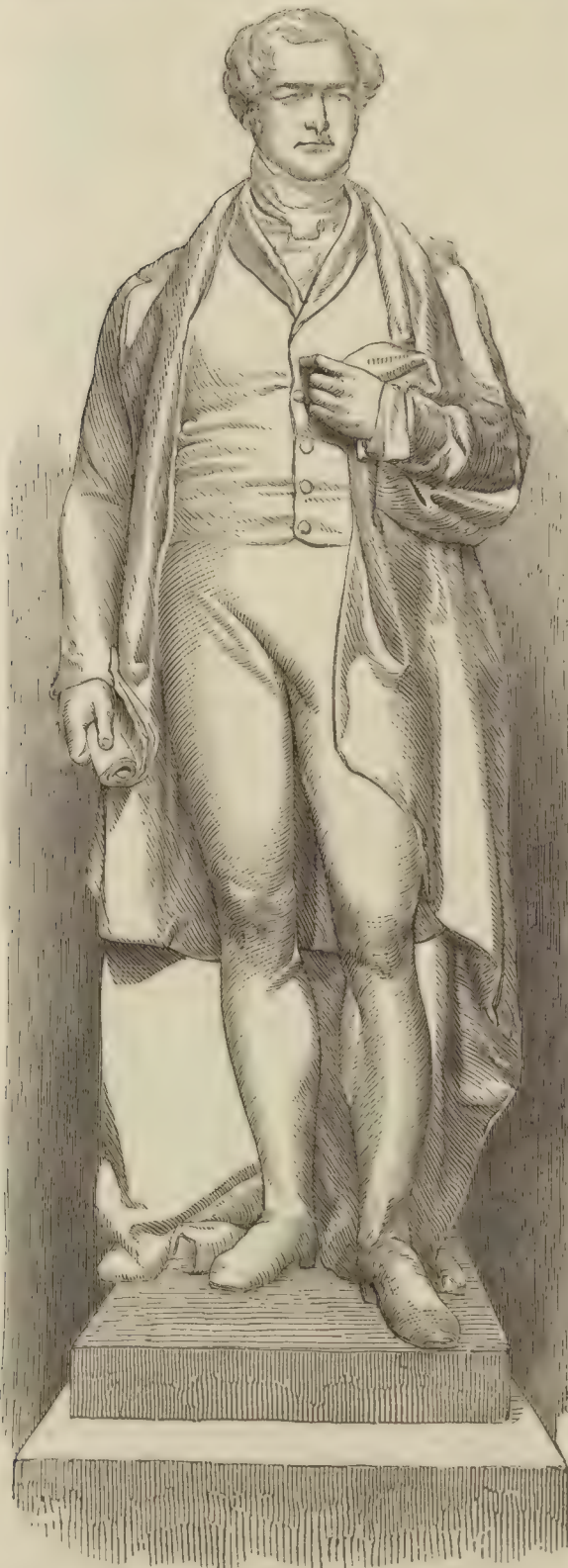
CHRYSANTHEMUMS IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDEN.

THE floral celebrity of the Inner Temple Garden is of Shakspearean commemoration; but the London atmosphere of our day no longer allows the red and white rose to bloom in this garden as they did when they became the badges of York and of Lancaster. A very pleasing substitute for these delicate flowers has of late years been introduced into the garden, namely, the Chrysanthemum, which, in its gay profusion, cheers the proverbial gloom of London November. The collection this year consists of above 200 varieties of Chrysanthemums of every hue—of which some forty are new. Accordingly, this year's display is one of the best shows of the kind, and much credit is due to Mr. Broome, the gardener to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, for the care and attention he has bestowed upon rearing this beautiful flower, which is a great ornament to the Gardens, at a season when most other flowers have disappeared. It is curious, also, to witness such a display of delicate colour in the heart of the metropolis, in defiance of the "smoke nuisance."

A short time since, the *Horticultural Journal*, speaking of what may be done towards rendering London gardens more sightly than they usually are, remarked:—"Look at the Temple Gardens, in the midst of water-side factory chimneys vomiting black smoke, yet always kept as clean and as bright as a new pin. Nursery maids and children can walk about there as free from dirt as if they were in the country, and all this for the difference of a few pounds a year to the gardener."

MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

THIS fine statue, from the chisel of Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, has been executed by public subscription in Liverpool, and has recently been placed in St. George's Hall. The statue is of white Carrara marble, six feet six inches in height. The dress is modern, the sculptor having judiciously eschewed the anomalous custom of robing English worthies in Roman costume. The attitude of the statue is dignified and easy;



MARBLE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL (NOBLE, SCULPTOR), RECENTLY PLACED IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

and it is at the same time a highly finished work of art, and a successful portrait of the lamented statesman.

Mr. Noble was also the successful competitor for the £7000 testimonial to the late Duke of Wellington, at Manchester. The same tasteful sculptor executed the monument over Hood's grave at Kensal-green.

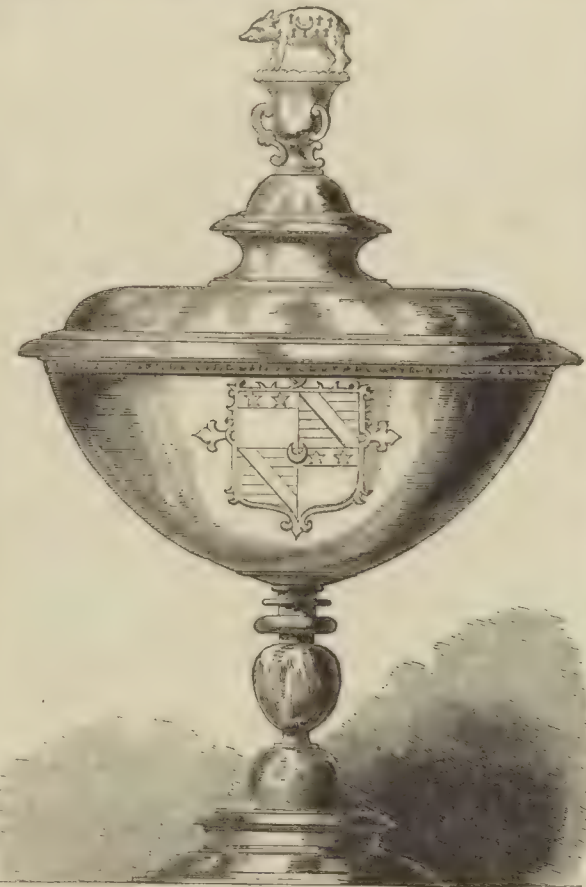
HARD FARE.—I was amused at a letter from an "Old Indian" on the manufacture of campaign bread *more Indico*, in which he advises us out here to use salt! milk! and butter! in the preparation of what must be most delicious food. Salt is a luxury which is rarely to be had unless in conjunction with porky fibre; and as to milk and butter, the very taste of them is forgotten. Lord Raglan was very glad to get a little cold pig and ration rum-and-water one night on our march here. However, the hardest lot of all is reserved for our poor horses. All hay rations for baggagers are rigidly refused; they only receive a few pounds of indifferent barley. There is not a blade of grass to be had—the whole of these plateaux and hills are covered with thistles only, and where the other covering of the earth goes I know not. The hay ration for a charger is restricted to 6 lb. daily. Under these circumstances horse-flesh is cheap, and friendly presents are being continually offered by one man to another of "a deuced good pony," which are seldom accepted.—*Letter from the Crimea.*



CHRYSANTHEMUMS, IN THE INNER TEMPLE GARDEN.

THE BACON CUP.

THIS elegant and interesting relic of bygone times was made from the Great Seal of England for Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper, father of the great Lord Bacon. Sir Nicholas left this Cup, as an heirloom, to his second son, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stiffkey (or, as it was anciently called, Stewkey), county Norfolk, K.B., one of the most dis-



THE BACON CUP.

tinguished painters of his time. It is silver-gilt; its dimensions are eleven inches in height, and diameter of the bowl seven inches, and on it are engraved the arms of the Bacon family, and the following inscription:—

A thyrd bowl made of the Greate Seale of Englande, and left by Syr Nycholas Bacon, Knygt, Lorde Keeper, as an heyrelome to his howse of Stewkey, 1574.

The motto of the Bacon family, "Mediocri Firma," is on the cover which is surmounted by the crest, a boar passant ermine.

This Cup came into the possession of the Townshend family, in which it has remained ever since, by the marriage of Anne, the eldest daughter and co-heir of the above-mentioned Sir Nathaniel Bacon, with Sir John Townshend, of Raynham, county Norfolk, Knight. From him it descended to the late Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, who bequeathed it to his cousin, John Villiers Stuart Townshend, Esq., its present possessor, son of Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., who has recently succeeded to the Stiffkey estate.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK—HOLBORN BRANCH.

IT is gratifying to notice, from time to time, in the metropolis the exemplary proceedings of many of our wealthy London firms in improving their premises, so as to conduct their business both systematically and sanitarily. In the new building which has just been completed for the London and Westminster Bank (the parent of all the joint-stock banks), in Holborn, we are happy to recognise the vigour of the Directors, and the prudence which has dictated so judicious an outlay.

Those who kept their accounts at this branch a year or two ago will remember the stifling air which met them on opening the shop door of the old place—ceiling about ten feet high—gas burning all day—darkness, and discomfort, everywhere—unfit even for the passing visit

of a customer, and most obnoxious to the health of the employés doomed to inhale the fetid atmosphere daily for eight or nine hours. A healthful change has, however, been made. We now enter, through doors of British oak, one of the handsomest and most convenient offices in London; giving immediately an impression of ample space, abundant light, and proper ventilation; the temperature being so even, without draught, that the thermometer varies but three degrees in the course of the day. In the general arrangement of the business department, Mr. Henry Baker, the architect, availed himself of various useful hints in Mr. Gilbert's "Prize Essay on Banking," and carried out the work under the superintendence of a Local Committee of Directors, and with the assistance of the able Manager, Mr. William Ewings. The counters, desks, and fittings are all of the finest oak and Spanish mahogany. The basement story is fireproof, and almost wholly occupied by seven large strong rooms, classed and arranged, to contain money and securities, plate-chests, title-deeds, &c. In one room are about thirty wrought-iron lockers, of beautiful workmanship, each with a patent lock, adapted for the use of customers who may choose to retain their own key. The several apartments are warmed by hot water, lighted by gas, thoroughly free from damp, and well ventilated. One apartment, with open fireplace and external light, is set apart for the use of the legal profession, who may avail themselves of the opportunity of keeping their clients' papers and deeds in a place of perfect security; and of examining such documents when occasion requires without further trouble than merely removing the box containing them from the strong room to the apartment referred to. This is a great convenience, and well worthy the attention of those prudent attorneys who dread a fire, for which no policy of insurance can compensate.

In conclusion, we cannot but express our satisfaction at this artistic improvement of our street architecture. The elevation is entirely of



THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—HOLBORN BRANCH.

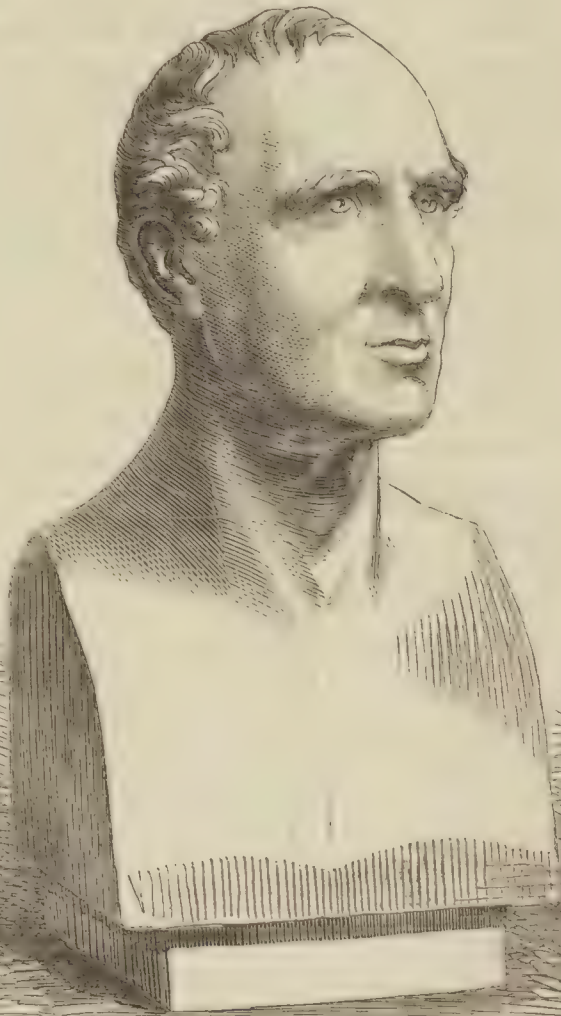
Portland stone, and in the Italian style, not fine or redundant in ornament, but with a happy effect produced by good proportion and well-studied detail. The upper part is the private residence of the manager. Mr. Henry Baker is the architect of this handsome pile, and Mr. Myers the contractor.

(Continued on page 516)

(Continued from page 514.)

field, in the year 1792, in the character of *Orlando*; and occupied himself for a year in playing various characters at Sheffield, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. His first appearance upon the London stage was in the character of *Malcolm*, in "*Macbeth*," which he performed at Drury-lane, in the winter of 1794, continuing for two years to assume parts equally subordinate. On account of the illness of his brother John, during the run of the opera of "*Mahmoud*," Charles was called upon to supply his place at so short a notice, that he was obliged to take the book with him upon the stage; when feeling his confidence strengthened, and his emulation awakened, he threw aside the book, and performed the character with spirit and extraordinary success. He soon afterwards appeared as *George Barnwell*; Mrs. Siddons on the occasion performed the part of *Millwood*. The next step which he made was in *Alonzo*; then followed *Campey*, in "*The Funeral*," and *Young Mirabel*. In 1800 he adapted to the English stage the "*Deserteur*" of Mercier, performing the principal character with singular applause at the Haymarket Theatre. In the following year illness obliged him to relinquish his engagement at the Haymarket, and he spent the summer in Germany, for the re-establishment of his health, and for the study of the language. From that period Mr. Charles Kemble's career is identified with that of his brother John, until the death of the latter. He did not, indeed, attain the high estimation which he so long enjoyed previous to that event. The station which he subsequently achieved was the reward of slow and steady progress, of continual labour, and unwearied self-examination—the result, indeed, of earnest study, pursued for many years, and under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. During a long period the excellences of his elder brother and sister had an adverse influence on his fortunes: he might, as it has been said, "have had a larger portion of the sky to himself but for the brightness of their twin-constellation." The press, too, for some unaccountable reason, was adverse to him. This circumstance, however, interfered less with his success than may be now imagined. For, to adopt the language of his artist-biographer, Mr. Lane, "at the time when John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons were in the zenith of their fame, when the theatre was justly looked upon as a school of manners and the most intellectual of all entertainments, the public both attended it, and formed their own opinion of the plays and players; the discovery of the compendious method of judging unseen performances through the medium of a newspaper critique being reserved for an age which steam-engines should propel along at a pace too rapid either for judgment or reflection. In those days, too, when the great men in literary and public life were to be seen in the front ranks of the pit, forming a tribunal whose verdict none could venture to disregard—an actor could not hope for success on easy terms. Around him were eager rivals, emulous, industrious, and early drilled in the exercise of their profession—for any company, at that period, presented a compact mass of talent, which it would now be difficult to equal, were all the provinces and the metropolis to combine their favourites for the purpose: before him were the master-minds of the time—the orators and artists, the wits, and men about town—accustomed to severe rules of judging, intolerant of error, highly educated themselves, and demanding high qualifications in the candidates for their favour. To pass through this ordeal with success was to deserve it."

Under such influences Mr. Charles Kemble gradually matured as an artist, and continued the member of a mighty school that swayed the destiny of theatres. The system lasted long; and, on its exhaustion, they also showed symptoms of decay. To sustain the fortunes of Covent-garden, Mr. Charles Kemble was willing to make any sacrifice, and to that end successively devoted two of his highly-accomplished daughters—Fanny and Adelaide: the former, a fine poet and actress; the latter an unrivalled singer. Their mother, in the early days of their father's career, had trod the boards with him. Miss De Camp was a comic actress of great excellence. The Old Playgoer says of her that "she played, *Lucy Lockett*, *Audrey*, and many other characters, requiring a spice of comic humour as well as spirit: she was by far the best *Lucy* I ever saw." The genius of dramatic representation, therefore, was in the veins of these young ladies, and they justified it fully in their success. It was not alone by force of art that Charles Kemble won the crown after which he had so long aspired; Nature, also, had done much for



THE LATE MR. CHARLES KEMBLE, FROM A MARBLE BUST, BY TIMOTHY BUTLER.

him, in the dignity of his form, the beauty of his person, and the buoyancy of his disposition. She had bestowed on him various attributes that qualified him for the highest and lowest range of characters, but made him supreme in those of the middle class. His *Mark Antony*, *Cassio*, *Faulconbridge*, *Romeo*, *Mercutio*, *Don Felix*, *Charles Surface*, *Petruchio*, *Benedick*—all these have never been equalled. He had also performed *Falstaff*, *Octavian*, *Beverley*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Iago*, and *Hamlet*. The last-named character formed the crowning effort of his life; and, to our mind, was the most elaborate and princely delineation of the Shakespearian ideal ever attempted. The finish of it was exquisite—wonderful. It was in finish, indeed—that indescribable "last touch," which places a work of art on the pedestal of admiration beyond the reach of censure—that the Kemble family delighted. Charles lived to carry it to the highest pitch; and this he did by the refinement of his taste and the cultivation of his mind. He demonstrated, indeed, the serious differences that exist between a scholar coming forward after a learned study of a part to exhibit his well-considered ideal, and the mimic who brings to the stage only an imitation of real life. The latter is frequently eccentric, vulgar, even ugly; but Beauty is the pole star of the former, and he is enabled thereby to invest the True and the Familiar with the graces that please and the majesty that astonishes.

We have already alluded to the testimony rendered to the excellences of Mr. Charles Kemble, by the presentation to him of the Chantry vase. It was then thought that his acceptance of the office of Examiner of Plays had precluded any further exercise of his profession. At the command of her Majesty, however, he consented for awhile to re-tread the scenes of his former triumphs. The stage of Covent-garden was the chosen arena. Again, he played *Don Felix*, *Mercutio*, *Benedick*, and *Hamlet*. With this fine and great assumption, Mr. Charles Kemble's career as an actor finally closed, on April 10th, 1840. As a reader of Shakespeare, he sometimes appeared in public subsequently; but the occasions were few: and, however gratifying and instructive, it was not desirable that they should have been more numerous. In such cases, rareness is a quality essential to the impression.

We have already implied our opinion of Mr. Charles Kemble's style of acting, both in regard to the school to which he belonged, and the peculiar disposition to which he was prefigured by the great hand of Nature herself. We cannot do better than extract from the sentence of one of his critics some of the details involved in the more general statement. It "embodied simplicity, propriety, and extreme grace: his elocution was perspicacious and flowing; in action and deportment he ranked the master confessed; in him it was neither effort nor merit to play the gentleman in every motion and under every circumstance—the scene making the requirement. High deportment, and that certain demeanour which is the property and attribute of gentlemen, seemed in him the result of a physical and mental necessity rather than the artificial or accidental accomplishment of a profession." That they were really such result, they who knew him well can honestly avouch. In the relations of private life, in the library and the drawing-room, Mr. Charles Kemble was what he seemed on the stage. It was delightful to be acquainted with him. Not only were his manners always courteous; but his motives were uniformly honourable. All felt that they could confide in him; for he was generous and noble; gave with liberality, and forgave with heroism. He was as a man what he was as an artist; an example of finished excellence, produced by labour and study, working on an original nature admirably predisposed to "fine issues."

The accompanying Engraving is from a very fine bust, executed in marble, by Timothy Butler, for Mr. Kemble, and now in the possession of his family. Many of our readers will recollect Mr. E. J. Lane's series of graceful studies of Mr. C. Kemble, in his leading characters.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT UPTON.

THE town of Upton-on-Severn suffered a serious loss by the destruction of its ancient Bridge, during a heavy flood, in the early part of 1852; and it was not until July of the same year that the New Bridge (of which the annexed is a view) was commenced. The autumn of 1852 was, however, particularly wet and unfavourable for the progress of such works; and the laying of the foundations was thereby delayed until the ensuing summer. The New Bridge has been for some time partially opened for traffic, but it is now completed. The design was selected from competition drawings; and there are some peculiarities in the construction of the work which deserve notice. The length of the Bridge is about 250 feet, in two spans of 60 and two of 45 feet. The piers and abutments are of Forest of Dean stone, built on piles; the tubes and girders being of wrought iron, with cast road plates. The opening span of 45 feet, is in one leaf, which, with the necessary counterbalance, is about 100 feet long; and, being on large wheels, the entire leaf is run back horizontally under the approach-road or platform, which it lifts in its progress; and, as the leaf is run out again, the platform falls into its original position. The movable portion of the Bridge, with the platform, weighs nearly 100 tons, and it is run in and out by two men. This method of working an opening Bridge is the invention of the engineer, Mr. Alfred Giles; and it has the advantage of being adapted to sites where, from want of quay room, swing-bridges would be inadmissible.

The contractors for the masonry were Messrs. Nowell, of Birmingham; and for the iron-work, Messrs. Butler and Co., of Stanningley; and the total cost of the work, including approaches, &c., was about £10,000.



NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT UPTON.



THE ACTION AT BALACLAVA, OCTOBER 25.—FIRST CHARGE OF HEAVY CAVALRY.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(Continued from Number, page 508.)

As the Russians advanced, the panic increased; and, when it came to close quarters, there was a general run. The wretched Turks swarmed down the hill like bees; and our artillerymen, seeing the rout, spiked the guns and retired. The Turks in the other redoubts, finding that their comrades on the right had fled, took the alarm, and the whole of them were, in a few minutes, running out of the redoubts, abandoning our guns and artillerymen to their fate. This disgraceful flight took place when no enemy was threatening, except cavalry, which, witnessing the rout of our allies, instantly followed in pursuit, and were observed, in a few moments, crowning the height and occupying the whole line of our forts. Happily, the guns in all the works had been spiked, and the enemy were not able to fire into us with our own artillery. The Russians lined the crests in time to see the 93rd Highlanders deployed in line on our right, and the Heavy and Light Brigades drawing up in order to the left, on the very ground where they had struck their tents. Their astonishment must have been considerable to see the 93rd pour in a volley at the flying Turks, to prevent them from running. Elated by their success, and seeing our cavalry and the 93rd below, immovable, two regiments of Hussars, the Weimarski and Leuchtenbergski, charged down the slope, at the Highlanders, with a tremendous cheer. On they came, at the top of their speed, as if to annihilate everything. The Highlanders, however, headed by their gallant Colonel (Ainslie), disdained to form into square to receive them, but poured in a sharp fire at fifty yards, which made them sheer off to their right. As they turned they found themselves in front of our Heavy Cavalry Brigade, which, after a pause, they charged with considerable vigour. They were met by a squadron of Scots Greys, headed by Colonel Griffith, and by a squadron of the Enniskillings, headed by Colonel White. A tremendous hand-to-hand conflict was the instant result. The thick woollen cloaks of the Russians, being admirably calculated to ward off steel, deadened at first the effect of our blows. But our men attacked the head instead of the limbs, and several of the enemy were laid in the dust. Colonel White, in the first shock, received a tremendous blow, which cut through his helmet, but did him no injury. The number of the enemy being greater than ours, they had by this time considerably outflanked us. The Hussars, who had been followed by numerous Cossacks, were beginning to attack us on both flanks, as well as in front, when Major Shute gave the word to his squadron of Enniskillings; the Royals moved at the same moment; and the enemy, being overlapped in his turn, began to flag, and commenced a retreat. This they did under cover of some field-pieces moved up by the Russians to the crest, but not without damage from our artillery, which now advanced to the front, and from our guns in position before Katichiol. The last charge of British cavalry in the battles of Europe was called the charge of the National Brigade, because it was furnished by the Royals, Enniskillings, and Scots Greys. The first charge of our cavalry in the Crimea was made by the National Brigade, and resulted in considerable loss to the enemy. Upwards of thirty men and horses remained killed or wounded on the field; but the numbers who retired wounded cannot be counted, the Russians having the habit of strapping themselves to their saddles, that their horses may carry them out of action when they are wounded. All the men who fell with their horses were found to have been thus buckled. As the cavalry moved on in pursuit of the enemy, the ground had the strangest aspect imaginable. The tents had been struck at the signal of alarm, but no time was given to pack them. They lay on the ground with the kits of the men and baggage of the officers, and in the midst of these lay dead men and wounded, whilst a skulking Turk or Greek might be seen here and there turning up the effects with a view to plunder. Many valuables were unfortunately lost in this way. Would that this had been the only disaster to record during the day.

As our cavalry moved on, supported by our artillery, the enemy retired from the redoubts on our left, and held their ground in two of those on our extreme right. The 93rd remained in line before Katichiol, and the infantry from the divisions in front of Sebastopol, were observed coming down. Several companies from the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade moved up, and having taken possession of the centre redoubt, abandoned by the enemy, advanced beyond in skirmishing order. The Third Division, under Sir G. Cathcart, followed; and whilst a wing of the 20th occupied the ditch of the redoubt, the other wing lay down behind, with the 63rd, 57th, and 68th behind them, and the rest of the division in the rear. The Guards, under the Duke of Cambridge, were placed so as to cover the road to Balaklava. Whilst these movements were going on, two regiments of French Chasseurs d'Afrique moved down from the heights and took up a position on our left, amidst tremendous cheers. The position of the Russians and Allies at this time formed almost a parallelogram. Our infantry and guns occupied one side; and at right angles with them were the French Chasseurs and our Heavy Brigade of Cavalry. The Russians occupied with artillery and infantry a line of heights parallel to that which we occupied, whilst their masses of infantry and cavalry fronted the French Chasseurs. The Russians, however, had the additional advantage of holding two of our intrenched redoubts. They were thus enabled to pour in a destructive fire upon us from right, left, front.

At the moment when the contending parties occupied these positions, Captain Nolan was observed galloping up to Lord Lucan, who headed the Light Brigade of Cavalry. He was the bearer of an order from Lord Raglan to charge the enemy. I am not aware whether any discretion was left to Lord Lucan to obey or disobey, nor is it even certainly known what was the exact wording of the order; but, at the signal of command, the Light Brigade, which was posted on the left of the redoubt occupied by General Cathcart's division, was observed to move. The 17th Lancers led with 150 sabres, the 11th followed with 150, the 4th with 140, the 13th with 100, and the 8th with 110 sabres. Right at the enemy's guns the devoted column started, with Lord Cardigan at its head. Trot, canter, gallop—on they rushed in the midst of a most dreadful fire. A field-battery, on the heights of the Russian right, decimated them; whilst another fire, equally

terrific, spread destruction through them, from the guns on the Russian left; and a third mowed them down in front. It was a fearful sight to behold our brave fellows falling in fifties to the ground, most of them to rise no more; others, dismounted, rushing to the horses of their dead comrades, and following up; whilst others, again, endeavoured to limp back through the fire of the enemy. On, however, the Light Brigade proceeded, like lightning; Lord Cardigan was the first man at the enemy's guns. Down went the gunners at their sides as our men rushed at them: not one, save those who fled at the onset, remained alive. Fourteen guns were, for a moment, in our possession. But the Russian cavalry was on them; they cut in between the guns and the Light Brigade, and it became time to retreat. The 11th and 4th covered the 17th, the 8th, and the 13th. Lord Cardigan charged back through the Russian Lancers with his two regiments, and the enemy opened to let them pass; but a file fire from numerous Russian squares kept up a quick and deadly discharge of Minié balls; whilst the triple fire of the enemy's cannon continued to overwhelm them with showers of shell and shrapnell. Fortunately for the shattered remnant of this brigade, the French Chasseurs d'Afrique had charged up the heights on the Russian right, and caused the artillery there to retire. One squadron advanced right up, and into a Russian square, which had not entirely formed: the Adjutant-Major was killed in the centre of the square; and another officer, with fifteen men, were laid low. The Light Brigade rallied behind the Scots Greys, Enniskillings, Royals, and the rest of the Heavy Brigade. It was fearfully diminished in numbers. Of the 11th, there were hardly 40 men safe; of the 17th, barely the same number; of the 13th, 34; of the 4th, 39; and of the 8th, but a handful. Captain Nolan, who brought the fearful order, was the first man who fell; he had not gone 200 yards before he was shot through the heart. A ball ripped off the top of Lord W. Paulet's cap, and took the head of Charteris, Lord Lucan's Aide-de-Camp. Of the 13th,



Captains Goade and Oldham, and Lieut. Montgomery, were killed. Of the 17th, Captain Winter was killed, Morris and Webb severely wounded, Chadwick and Thompson missing, Captain White shot through the leg. Cornet Wombwell, who had been taken prisoner after being dismounted, was rescued, as well as Morris, by the home charge of the 11th. Of this, Lord Cardigan's own regiment, Houghton and Trevelyan were wounded, the latter through the leg; Lockwood missing; and Colonel Douglas was only saved from a rifle shot by the revolver at his side. The lead alighted on one of the nipples, which exploded the barrel of the pistol, which did no harm. Captain Maxse, Lord Cardigan's Aide-de-Camp, was wounded slightly in the foot by the bursting of a shell in the beginning of the charge. There was a grim pause as the shattered Light Brigade re-appeared. The firing ceased, and was not resumed during the rest of the day. Both sides remained observing each other till evening, when Lord Raglan ordered the whole of the redoubts still in our possession to be evacuated. The Russians maintained themselves in the position they had taken, having gained possession of seven guns. Such is the faithful description of the attack on Balaklava and its losses. The Russians may have suffered to the extent of 200 men; on our side, no less than 500 men, killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, filled the list of casualties. There was a rumour in the evening that Balaklava would be evacuated; and it appeared that, during the day, several ships had moved out of harbour, the *Diamond* remaining with her broadside across to prevent the enemy from advancing.

I know not whether the causes of the disaster of the day will ever be explained. Captain Nolan, the bearer of the order, gallantly fell in the performance of his duty. Whatever may be the reasons assigned, or excuses given, it will still remain on record that 650 British charged 20 guns in front of a Russian position held by upwards of 20,000 men, and under a cross fire from three directions. That a single man of this brigade lived to tell the tale is a miracle; and it is not too much to say that no other cavalry in the world would have reached the enemy under similar circumstances. The Russians have to answer for much

wanton cruelty during the day. After the charge of our Light Brigade, the Cossacks were observed to overrun the field and drive their lances into the bodies of the wounded. Such barbarity is no more in accord with the usages of civilised warfare than the atrocities asserted by the Russians to have been committed on themselves by the Turkish Bashi-bozouks. The contrast between the atrocities of the Cossacks and the charity of our men is indeed striking; for the Russians were supplied with water and covered with their cloaks until they could be attended to; and when they were removed they were treated with the same kindness as our own soldiers.

I had forgotten to say that Lord Fitzgibbon, of the 8th Hussars, and only son of the Earl of Clare, was missing. It is hoped that he is safe, though a prisoner.

ATTACK ON THE HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, October 27th, 1854.

Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Russians advanced to the attack of our positions in front of Sebastopol, and were repulsed with loss. The boldness of the enemy in advancing to force our right—which they did with 8000 men and 32 guns—is explained by the following circumstance:—On the 25th (after the affair at Balaclava) special messengers were sent into Sebastopol with the exaggerated tidings of a great victory gained over the English. Our troops in the trenches heard the tremendous cheer which was sent forth by the garrison of Sebastopol when it received the intelligence. Yesterday the troops were all drawn out to hear a general order read, detailing the losses of the enemy, the capture of its positions and guns, and the annihilation of its cavalry. A prayer of thanksgiving and "Te Deum" were then solemnly chanted in the great church; and, after a distribution of extra grog to the troops, they became so enthusiastic, that General Gortschakoff took advantage of the moment to make an attack upon the right of our positions.

The Russians moved up on our right along the road which leads towards the Inkerman ruins; and, turning off to their right, they ascended the heights near which was encamped the Second Division, under Sir de Lacy Evans. The hill which they ascended is called Shell-hill by our men, who have always met with a warm reception there whenever they showed themselves above a small ruin on its summit, which serves as protection to our pickets. To our left of the ruin, a strong force is usually in observation. To our right an equally strong party lines a stone intrenchment, erected across the road, which winds down towards Sebastopol; and further on, a fourth picket covers a spur overhanging the road on the other side. The Russians advanced in three columns of 1500 men each, and drove in the small picket in the ruins. They deployed to the right and left; and, whilst their right moved down into the dip on our side of Shell-hill, their left stretched down, crossed the Sebastopol road, and endeavoured to turn our position by getting round the spur which covers the camp of Sir de Lacy Evans' division. Their advance was made with great confidence, and in good order; but our pickets behaved admirably; they retired in

complete order, firing through their intervals with such regularity and precision that the Russians were loth to advance any but skirmishers; and two hours were spent before the grand attack came on. There is no record, I believe, of pickets, amounting in all to five companies, keeping an enemy of such force at bay for so long a time; and it is therefore with a feeling of pride that I record the admirable conduct of Captain Conolly of the 49th, the clever resistance of Captain Atcherley of the 30th, at the ruins, and that of Major Champion of the 95th, on our right. Captain Conolly had fought manfully for a considerable time, when a few of the enemy closed in upon him, and he defended himself with his sword in one hand and his telescope in the other, until he was rescued; unfortunately at that moment he was shot through the side by a conical ball, and fell badly wounded. In the meanwhile the division had been speedily moved out and covered its pickets. The 30th marched out to the right with the 95th, whilst Captains Turner and York's batteries moved to a position above the enemy on our right, and the 55th supported them. General Adams's brigade moved forward on the left, towards the ruins; the 41st, 47th, 49th, taking commanding positions. The Russians advanced with considerable vigour, and in good order, to the attack, under cover of their guns. They seemed, however, to have had considerable difficulty in moving their artillery, for they could only get five of their guns into play, and these were so mauled in a few minutes, by our batteries, that they ceased firing, and were withdrawn. This was the moment when the Russians began to waver; they quailed before the fire of our men, and as we advanced upon them, they gave way, retiring in disorder over the scrubby ground which they had taken up. Their masses at the moment offered a deadly aim to our Artillery, which poured in volleys of grape and shells into them, and committed tremendous havoc. Their disorder increased, and then a general pursuit commenced. General Pennefather's brigade followed them over the hills, in their headlong flight, almost down to the trenches of Sebastopol, from whence it made its way back under the old familiar fire of Inkerman Lighthouse, and a stream with which every man in Sir de Lacy Evans' division is well acquainted. The Lancaster

gun on the right of Gordon's attack, could not miss so fine an opportunity, but sent shell right into the retreating Russians with immense execution. The loss of the Russians in this affair was 500 killed and wounded; and I may say, without exaggeration, that we had all our own way during the time the affair lasted. Our loss only amounted to seventy men killed and wounded. We took sixty-nine prisoners, amongst whom were four officers, and one of them was the identical man who had a few days previously captured Lord Dunkellin. It may afford Lord Clanricarde pleasure to know that his son is well, and cared for, in Prince Gortschakoff's own house. The Prince himself, however, is said to have been seriously wounded during this affair, and there is even a rumour of his death. I regret to say that in this encounter Captains Atcherley and Bailey, of the 30th, were badly wounded; Captain Cahill of the 49th also badly hit, as well as Captain Harriott of the 40th. Captain Conolly has spent a good night, and is doing well. Captain Harriott has a ball lodged under his shoulder-blade, and will, in all probability, recover; and the rest of the wounded are in a fair way of recovery. Though none but the Second Division was engaged in this affair, it was supported by detachments from the Light, the First, and Third Divisions, and by three regiments, sent up by General Bosquet. So that, had the enemy been three times as numerous as they were, they would have been overmatched. Besides prisoners, several trophies were taken—such as drums, colours, trumpets, and quantities of muskets and ammunition.

As regards the siege, it has been proceeding much as usual; but the guns of the Russians are daily decreasing in number. To-day not more than 38 were open against us, which is an essential diminution from the original number of 158.

Although the Russian force near Balaclava has been considerably increased, and the enemy have moved large guns to the heights nearest to the position on the cliffs occupied by our Marines, it is at present decided that the harbour will not be abandoned. Cavalry have taken up a position nearer to Sebastopol than before.

October 28th, Ten a.m.

Between ten o'clock and midnight last night, an alarm appears to have aroused the Russian camp, which rose all at once to arms, and threw forth a tremendous hurrah. The noise roused all the camps of our division on Sebastopol Heights as well as in Balaclava. No enemy appearing, however, the regiments turned in again to rest, and the pickets ceased firing at imaginary enemies. Two hours elapsed, when the alarm was again given, and heavy firing was heard from the whole French line, which lasted several minutes. It appears that the Zouaves heard the noise of approaching squadrons of cavalry coming on towards them at full speed. They fired in the direction of what they considered to be the enemy, and the guns on the heights poured in at the same moment a discharge of shells. The sudden illumination allowed the Zouaves to see that what they considered cavalry was a troop of dismounted horses, who had been alarmed by the Russian hurrah two hours before, and were running to and fro without riders. A push was made on all sides for the prize, and about sixty horses were captured during the course of the night.

P.S.—I am sorry to be obliged to send you so little in the shape of Sketches this week; but I have been in two actions, which are two days lost for writing or drawing; and to-day I have spent in giving you an account of the battles.

I shall endeavour to make up for this by next mail, if I am not hit; for I can say, without exaggeration, that I occupy, at present, a post of no ordinary danger, being in the tents of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, on the right and exposed flank of the Allied armies.

THE HEAVY CAVALRY BRIGADE CHARGE.

AFTER the repulse of the Russian cavalry by the 93rd Highlanders, the next notable incident in the affair at Balaclava, on the 25th ult., was the charge made by the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, of which our Artist, who watched the proceedings from a neighbouring hill, has given a spirited Sketch. The Russian cavalry, about 4000 in number, cantered down the hill with the evident intention to attack our cavalry. No sooner was this perceived, than the bugle sounded the advance for our men, who instantly moved forward at a canter. As they approached the enemy and began to ascend the hill, the canter merged into a charge, and the pace was terrific. The Scots Greys and 6th Enniskillings went right at the Russian centre. For a moment it was a glorious sight. The glittering helmets and weapons and varied uniforms of our fellows as they pressed forward to the charge, with sabres raised and lances levelled, made the mere spectacle beautiful; but, accompanied with all its terrors, it was one of the most awful grandeur. The solid earth shook and reverberated with a sound like thunder, as a thousand horses, spurred to their utmost speed, went tearing up the hill, scattering the turf and grass like a cloud of sand behind them. The enemy were nothing loth to accept the challenge, and, indeed, they had little reason, for their numbers were as nearly three to one. In a line of two-thirds of a mile they swept down from the hill upon our men, meeting them about half-way up. The dull heavy noise with which they closed could be heard at a mile, and made the listener's blood run cold.

With the first shock about a hundred men and horses instantly fell; and both sides seemed to recoil and clutch their weapons closer for a deadly hand-to-hand combat. In another moment there was nothing to be seen but a confused crowd of Hussars, Cossacks, Scots Greys, and Lancers, who were shooting, cutting, and stabbing at one another in all directions. It was impossible to say which did best, for the dust, smoke, and confusion were too great to permit anything like accuracy of observation; but it was quite evident both fought well, for neither gave way, though the bodies of men and horses cumbered the ground. After a minute's contest part of the Greys drew off for a few yards, and turning at a gallop made a desperate attempt to break the Russian line; they were almost successful at the first onset, and the 17th, imitating the example, levelled their lances, and charging for a few yards, made an awful gap in the enemy's ranks. To crush these attempts before they had time to be successful, the Russian line, which, from their immense superiority of number, completely outflanked ours on both sides, tried, by wheeling round, to enclose our gallant Greys; but before the manœuvre could be effected, the supporting regiments of the Heavy Brigade, the First Dragoon Guards and Sixth Enniskillings, came down like a thunderbolt upon the Russian flanks. The charge was well timed and well executed, and attended with complete success. The light wheeling Cossacks disappeared like snow before the charge of our Dragoons; the Hussars broke up in disorder, and in another instant the Dragoon Guards, Greys, and Enniskillings were among them, sabring and pistoling right and left. Unlike our regiments, the Russians, while disordered, made no attempt to rally. The instant their line was broken they scattered and fled like hares to the top of the hill and across the high road, closely harassed in the rear by our men. Unfortunately, they were unable to continue the pursuit, from the proximity of the Russian batteries, and the instant our cavalry halted, the Russians halted also,

and commenced re-forming their line (still twice as numerous as ours), in order to renew the contest; our men in the meantime were compelled to withdraw under cover of the hill, as, while exposed on the heights and high road, the cannonade of the enemy told severely among them. After an interval of ten minutes, during which the Russians poured a perfect shower of shot and shell into our lines, and during which also the long-wished-for reinforcements from our intrenched camp were discerned coming up to our assistance, the enemy's cavalry again advanced to the attack. This time they came in with a battery of Horse Artillery; and, after a severe cannonade of a few minutes upon our men, again descended the valley, and advanced to the charge. The whole of our Heavy Cavalry in one strong line met them on this occasion. There was the same desperate charge, the same shock, but not the same fighting. After a minute's resistance, the enemy's whole line gave way, and retired in confusion towards the heights. On this, the Russian cavalry General—who, to do him but bare justice, conducted himself with undoubted skill and bravery throughout the day—halted the flying squadrons, and persuaded them to stand again and face our men, who were within ten yards in hot pursuit. The contest was, therefore, for a moment, renewed on the heights. But the struggle lasted only for a few minutes: the remnants of the Light Cavalry came up in proper time; and the ferocity with which they dashed into the enemy's flanks carried all before them. The Russians again broke and fled; but, this time, our men were among them, strewing the plain with carcasses. To save themselves from the slaughterous attack, the Russians sought shelter under the batteries in that fatal valley where our Light Cavalry have suffered so severely. Two or three troops of our horse imprudently followed in pursuit close up, and were terribly mauled by the batteries as they retired.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary of November 12.)

LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCHES.

War Department, Nov. 12, 1854, Four o'clock p.m.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke—I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaclava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them; and on a higher hill in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

The 93rd Highlanders were the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the Third Division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the First Division with the 93rd.

As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol the First and Fourth Divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the First Division of French Infantry and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The enemy commenced their operation by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara; and, after very little resistance, carried it.

They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it; being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time.

The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them—amounting, in the whole, to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

The other and larger mass turned towards her Majesty's Heavy Cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our Dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their objects.

In the meanwhile the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

From some misconception of the order to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advanced squadrons; and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it—forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the Heavy Brigade.

The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

I have the honour to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the First Division, and the Fourth Division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the First Division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

The remaining regiments of the Highland Brigade also remained in the valley.

The Fourth Division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be reoccupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaclava, and upon the precipitous heights in our right, thus affording a narrower line of defence.

I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURES.

Balaclava, Oct. 27, 1854.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that the Cavalry Division under my command was seriously engaged with the enemy on the 25th inst., during the greater part of which day it was under a heavy fire; that it made a most triumphant charge against a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry, and an attack upon batteries which, for daring and gallantry, could not be exceeded. The loss, however, in officers, men, and horses, has been most severe.

From half-past six in the morning, when the Horse Artillery first opened fire, till the enemy had possessed itself of all the different forts, the cavalry, constantly changing their positions, continued giving all the support they could to the Turkish troops, though much exposed to the fire of heavy guns and riflemen, when they took post on the left of the second line of redoubts, by an order from your Lordship.

The Heavy Brigade had soon to return to the support of the troops defending Balaclava, and was fortunate enough in being at hand when a large force of Russian cavalry was descending the hill. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Scarlett to attack with the Scots Greys and Enniskilling Dragoons, and had his attack supported in second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank attack of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Under every disadvantage of ground, these eight small squadrons succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number and more.

The Heavy Brigade having now joined the Light Brigade, the division took up a position with a view of supporting an attack upon the heights, when, being instructed to make a rapid advance to our front, to prevent the enemy carrying the guns lost by the Turkish troops in the morning, I ordered the Light Brigade to advance in two lines, and supported them with the Heavy Brigade. This attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his Lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man that assisted.

The Heavy Brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise.

The losses, my Lord, it grieves me to state, have been very great indeed, and, I fear, will be much felt by your Lordship.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your Lordship the two General Officers commanding the brigades, all the officers in command of regiments, as also the Divisional and Brigade staffs; indeed, the conduct of every individual, of every rank, I feel to be deserving of my entire praise, and I hope, of your Lordship's approbation.

The conduct of the Royal Horse Artillery troop—first under the command of Captain Maude, and, after that officer was severely wounded, of Captain Shakespear—was most meritorious and praiseworthy. I received from those officers every possible assistance during the time they respectively commanded.

I have, &c.,

LUCAN,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, &c.

Camp Battery, No. 4, Balaclava, October 27, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 25th inst., the Russian force which has been, as I already reported, for some time amongst the hills on our right front, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, 3, which were occupied by the Turkish infantry and artillery, and armed with seven 12-pounders (iron). The enemy's force consisting of eighteen or nineteen battalions of infantry, from thirty to forty guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and sixteen guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks as well as the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left of the 93rd Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Katicchio. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93rd Highlanders, which, with 100 invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel Devsney in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I found that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93rd Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period, our batteries on the hills, manned by the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them—amounting to about 400 men—turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's division, and charged the 93rd Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left; after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there; upon which the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right and fired on the enemy—which manœuvre completely discomfited them.

During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of which, probably, his Lordship was an eye-witness; as well as the admirable conduct of Captain Barker, and the officers of the field battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.

I have, &c.,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Major-General.

To Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have nothing particular to report to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege, since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst. The fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Childers, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23rd; and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting, it is said, to 6000 or 7000 men—and attacked the left of the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the First Division, and some guns of the Light Division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the Fourth Division, and in rear by the French Division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evans's report, which I am sure your Grace will read with the highest satisfaction; and I beg to recommend the officers whom he particularly mentions to your protection.

Captain Bayley, of the 30th; and Captain Atcherley, of the same regiment; and Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have greatly distinguished themselves.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans met this very serious attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being occupied in front of Balaclava at the time it commenced, and having only reached his position as the affair ceased; but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation, in saying that nothing could have been better managed, and that the highest credit is due to the Lieutenant-General, whose services and conduct I have before had to bring under your Grace's notice.

I enclose the return of the losses the army has sustained since the 22nd.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

ENCLOSURE.

Second Division, Heights of the Tchernaya.

October 27, 1854.

My Lord,—Yesterday the enemy attacked this division with several columns of infantry supported by artillery. Their cavalry did not come to the front. Their masses, covered by large bodies of skirmishers, ad-

(Continued on page 522.)



H.M. SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "CESAR," 90, AT PORTSMOUTH.

FITTING OUT A WAR-STEAMER.

If anything were wanting to prove the vast amount of energy stored up in the hearts and hands of Englishmen, ever ready to meet any exigency, the sceptic as to this superiority had only to proceed to Portsmouth in the spring of the present year. There he might have beheld such a picture as few artists could do justice to. There might be heard the fleet for the North Sea practising morning and afternoon in gunnery, when the firing was magnificent: the victualling was going on with surprising activity; and the taking in stores demanded a continuance of exertions which were almost superhuman.

Foremost among these mighty preparations for the coming struggle was the fitting of the *Cesar* (Capt. Robb), 90, new screw-ship, at our great naval arsenal, Portsmouth.

This noble screw line-of-battle ship was launched at Pembroke Dockyard early in the year. Her hull is of wood, and she is fitted with Messrs. John Penn and Son's patent engines, upon the horizontal trunk principle. Diameter of cylinder, No. 2, 64½ inches; with a trunk 28 inches diameter—an effective diameter of cylinder, 58 inches; length of stroke, 3 ft. 6 in. She has four tubular boilers, which are five feet under the load water line. The safety-valves loaded to 20 lbs. pressure. The screw is the common two-bladed kind, with a mean pitch of 18 ft. 10 in.; diameter, 17 feet. Her speed at the measured mile was 10½ knots; having a draught of water—forward, 19 feet 5 inches; aft, 22 feet 8 inches. Her engines make sixty revolutions, and develop by indicator upwards of 1400-horse power, the nominal being only 400.

The following are the remaining details:—

| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Lower-masts, top-masts, yards, cables, &c. | 110 tons. | Boats and gear | 12 tons. |
| Rigging.—Standing | 38 " | Boatswain and gunners' stores, &c. | 110 tons. |
| " Running | 46 " | Powder | 45 " |
| Blocks | 8 " | Shot | 118 " |
| Sails and spars | 12 " | Shells—1000 in number | 22 " |
| Cables.—Hemp | 8 " | Muskets, balls, small arms, &c. | 8 " |
| " Chain | 55 " | Engines | 250 " |
| " Anchors | 22 " | Coals | 300 " |
| Ninety-five guns | 290 " | | |

In all, making about a total weight of 2000 tons.

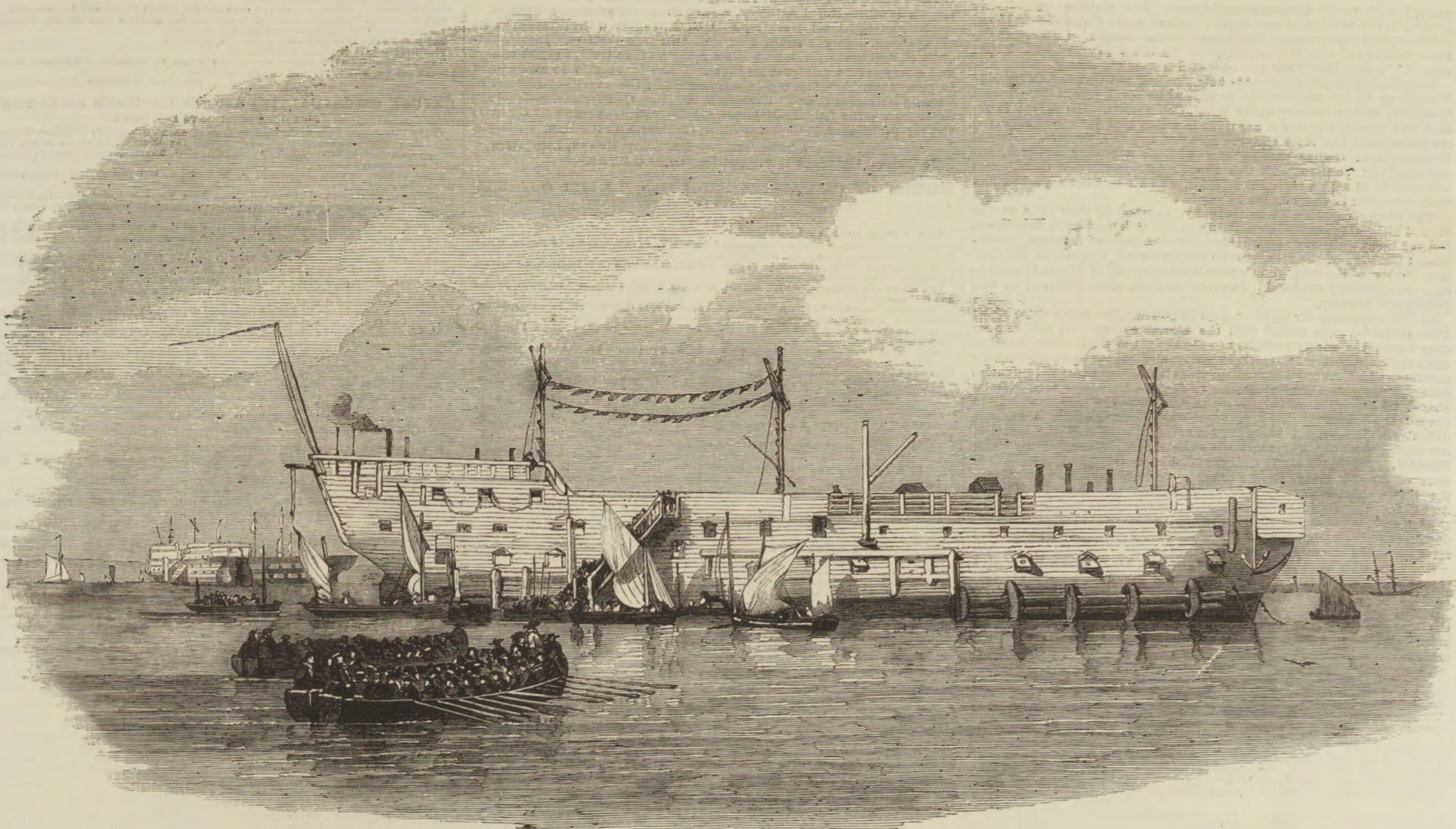
| GUNS. | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|------|-----------|
| | No. | Pounders. | Cwt. | Length. |
| Middle-deck | 24 | 32 | 58 | 9f. 6in. |
| Main-deck | 24 | 32 | 58 | 9 0 |
| Quarter-deck | 16 | 32 | 42 | 8 0 |
| Forecastle | 10 | 32 | 42 | 8 0 |
| Total, 90 guns. | | | | |
| | No. | Pounders. | Cwt. | Howitzer. |
| Boats | 2 | 24 | 36 | |
| " | 2 | 12 | 6 | |
| " | 1 | 6 | 6 | |

All the available force of the Dockyard was put upon this great

labour. The time occupied in the fitting was five weeks; the greatest number of men at work, at any one time, was 300, working from seven in the morning until nine at night. This remarkably speedy equipment reflects the highest credit upon everybody engaged upon her, the engineer department especially. Upon her trial trip, she steamed out to Stokes Bay, and made two runs along the measured mile; after which she ran through the fleet, and down to the Nab Light, and thence into harbour again. She had a large party on board. Her machinery worked splendidly; not a rivet or crew displaced. She was tried ahead and astern, and answered perfectly. She realised a mean speed of 10½ knots per hour, and came into harbour at four p.m. to complete for sea.

She was provisioned for thirteen weeks, as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| Water.—Tanks, 141 | 200 tons. | Raisins | 1½ tons. |
| " Casks, 54 | 25 " | Sugar, tea, and cocoa | 7 " |
| | 225 | Vinegar, lemon juice | 1½ " |
| Tare of water-tanks and casks | 40 " | Preserved meats | 7 cwt. |
| Spirits and wine | 4 " | Mustard and pepper | 5 " |
| 683 bags of bread | 3½ " | In all, upwards of 60 tons. | |
| 4800 pieces of beef | 17 " | Wood | 3 tons. |
| 9600 " pork | 17 " | Holy-stones, Purser's slops, soap, candles, tobacco, marine stores | 0 " |
| Oatmeal | 1½ " | Officers, men, marines with their bed and baggage | 90 " |
| Peas | 9 " | | |
| Flour | 10 " | | |
| Suet | 16 cwt. | | |



THE HULK "BLAKE," AT SPITHEAD.

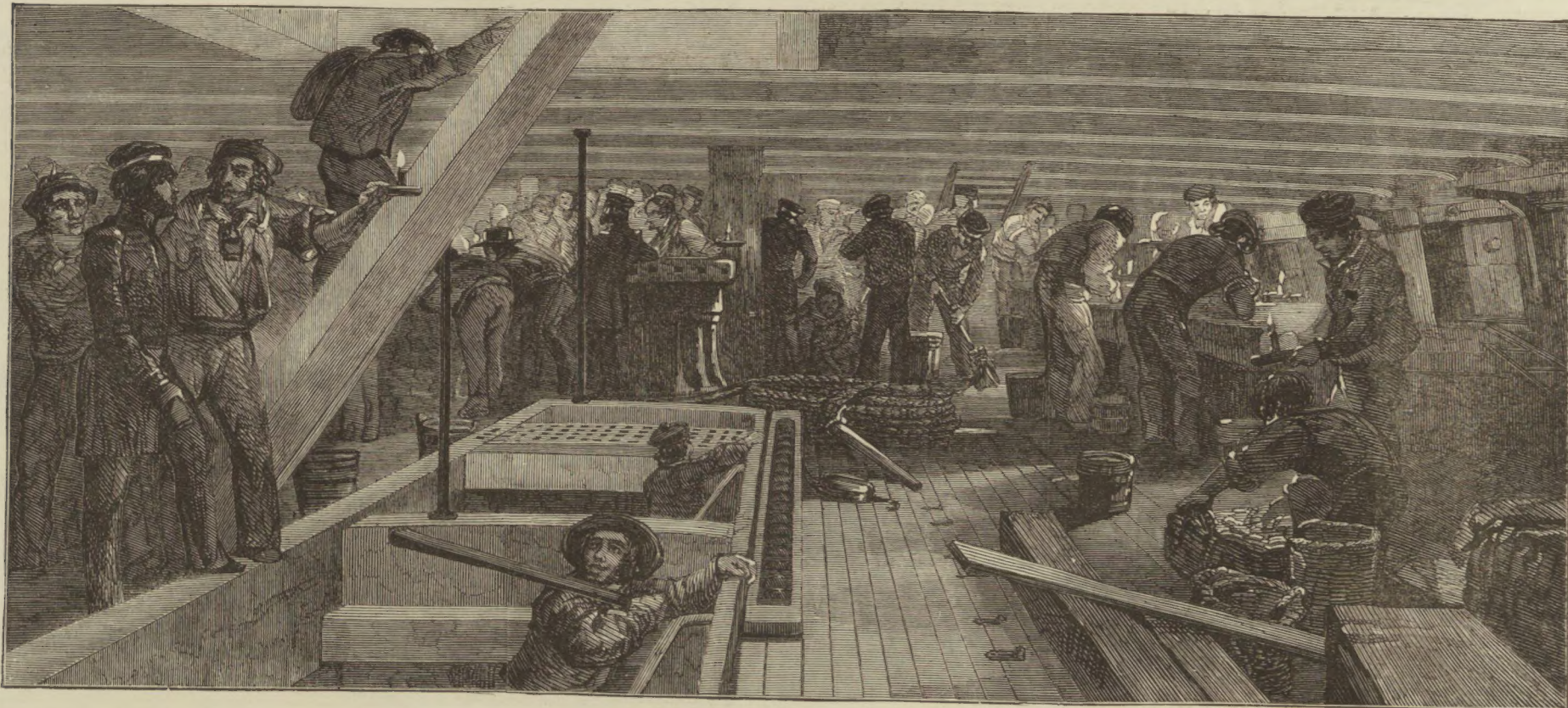
The busy scene towards the close of February was thus described by an eye-witness:—"All the available force of the dockyard is put upon the *Cæsar*, 91, Captain Robb, to expedite her fittings; her lower rigging has been got over the mastheads; while hundreds of workmen are employed within, others are coppering her bottom and otherwise fitting her without; and arrangements are made to ship her provisions and sea stores while yet in dock."

On the morning of March 26, this fine new heavily-armed ship left

Portsmouth, to augment the fleet under Admiral Napier. She weighed about seven o'clock under all plain sail, and left with a fine breeze from the westward. Her crew was completed by a draught of about eighty from the number (215) of coastguard-men, and others brought by the steam-frigate *Magicienne*, 16, Captain Fisher, from the North of Ireland. The reaction, after the greater portion of the Fleet had left Portsmouth, is thus described:—"No one would think this the chief naval arsenal in the country on the eve of war, to look upon the placid inani-

tion which appears everywhere to reign. We have no continual booming of great guns from Spithead, no van loads of seamen pouring into the town by every train, or brought in by steam-tenders, no continual stream of victualling lighters, powder, and gun boys, watering vessels, and such like now, keeping up a night and day traffic between the harbour and the roadstead—all is quiet, not to say dull, after our late excitement."

Our Artist has portrayed the *Cæsar*, and the labour of fitting her



FITTING OUT "THE CÆSAR," BETWEEN DECKS, AT PORTSMOUTH.

between decks by candle-light. Accompanying is the hulk *Blake*, where the crew were kept while the ship was fitting. The receiving hulks only keep on board water, not provisions; and the different crews that are hulked draw all from the veterinary stores.

MOVING ARTILLERY.

The non-military public can have very little notion of the enormous labour that has been expended in bringing up the siege guns from the shore of Balaclava Bay to our lines before Sebastopol, and placing them in position to breach the walls by their fire.

The two accompanying Sketches A and B will, perhaps, convey a clear idea on the subject.

The heaviest guns used in our service for manœuvring with troops in the field, are brass 12-pounders; but the 9-pounder brass gun is the more usual metal, as the former are too weighty to be moved with quickness, without additional horses, not always convenient. Fig A is a 9-pounder brass gun, weighing 13 cwt.; such a gun, with its carriage, limbers, ammunition (32 rounds), side-arms, and stores, weighs 38½ cwt., and six horses can, without distress, gallop with it a few hundred yards into position; march with it about four miles in an hour and a half, eight miles in four hours, and sixteen miles in ten hours, providing that the road is a tolerable one; but, since artillery must march in many instances where no roads exist, eight horses are the service complement to each gun. Six horses would draw 38½ cwt. along the hilly and bad road from Balaclava to Sebastopol, at the rate of not more than 1½ miles per hour.

Fig. B is a 56-pounder iron gun, weighing from 97 cwt. to 98 cwt.; its carriage (without ammunition, &c.) weighs about 18½ cwt.; making the total weight to be moved 116 cwt. It would require 18 stout artillery horses to march with such a gun at the rate of 1½ miles per hour; and, when we consider the inferior cattle, the miserable roads, their steepness, and the distance, the wonder is, not that such guns were so long in being brought up, but that they were ever brought up at all.

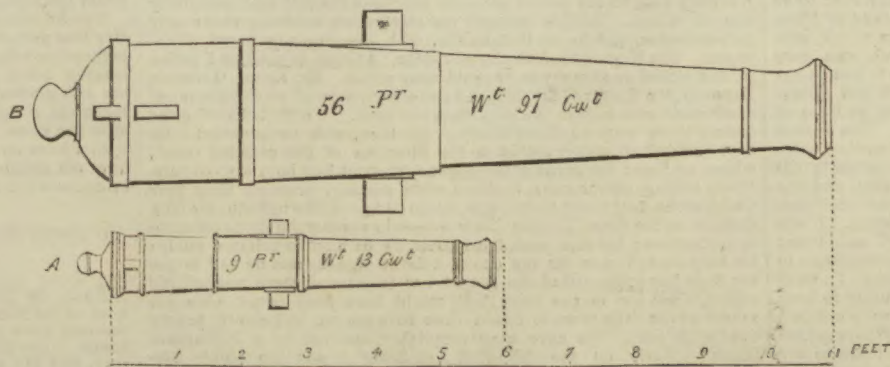
The 56-pounder guns was not, however, the heaviest metal employed:

the 10-inch and 68-pounder guns weigh 112 cwt., and the 18-inch mortars, of four calibres in length, weigh 100 cwt.

Probably, the following few particulars relating to Field Artillery may in these times be interesting to your readers:—A troop of Horse Artillery, consisting of four 6-pounder brass guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers, has in attendance 14 other carriages, and requires 5 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, 168 gunners, drivers, &c., and no less than 195 horses.

A field battery, consisting of four 9-pounder brass guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers, has in attendance 14 other carriages; and requires the same number of officers and men as the former, but only 170 horses; since the gunners are on foot during a march.

An army taking the field with 60 guns, therefore, has the following important additions to its numbers; viz., 50 officers, 150 non-commissioned officers, 1680 gunners, drivers, &c., and at least 1700 horses.—R. A.



A. 9-POUNDER BRASS GUN.

B. 56-POUNDER IRON GUN.

PROVISIONS FOR THE FORCES IN THE EAST.—Orders have been received at the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth, for the shipment of 150,000 lb. of salt pork and 200,000 lb. of salt beef on board transports for the forces in the East. In order to expedite the work, a party of Royal Marines from the flag-ship *Impregnable* attend daily. On Sunday the labourers and others were actively employed in shipping bread on board the transport *Chapman*, bound for the Black Sea. The rye-flour ground at that establishment cannot conveniently be converted into bread there; but will be sent to Millbay, where the Russian prisoners, for whom it was ground, will bake it in the ovens attached to the prisons.

(Continued from page 519.)

vanced with much apparent confidence. The division immediately formed line in advance of our camp—the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier-General Adams. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer and the Captains of Batteries (Turner and Yates) promptly posted their guns and opened fire upon the enemy.

Immediately on the cannonade being heard, the Duke of Cambridge brought up to our support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieut.-Col. Dacres. His Royal Highness took post in advance of our right to secure that flank, and rendered me throughout the most effective and important assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude and from a greater distance, approached our position with five French battalions. Sir G. Cathcart hastened to us with a regiment of rifles, and Sir G. Brown pushed forward two guns in co-operation by our left.

The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their guns on the Mound-hill. Our pickets, then chiefly of the 49th and 30th Regiments, resisted them with very remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself, as did Captain Bayley, of the 30th, and Captain Atcherley; all of whom, I regret to say, were severely wounded. Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this point great bravery.

In the meantime, our eighteen guns in position, including those of the First Division, were served with the utmost energy. In half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to abandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30th and 95th Regiments over the ridges and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit, that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennefather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Mauleverer, Major Champion, Major Emau, and Major Hume. They were similarly pursued, further towards our right, by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, A.Q.M.G. The 47th also contributed. The 55th were held in reserve.

Above 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It is computed that their total loss could scarcely be less than 600.

Our loss, I am sorry to say, has been above 80, of whom 12 killed, 5 wounded, were officers. I am happy to say hopes are entertained that Lieut. Conolly will recover; but his wound is dangerous.

I will have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, whose conduct attracted special notice. That of the pickets excited general admiration.

To Major-General Pennefather and Brigadier-General Adams I was,

as usual, greatly indebted. Of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Woodham, and Hemlin, and the whole of the Royal Artillery, we are under the greatest obligation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, A.Q.M.G., rendered the division, as he always does, highly distinguished and energetic services. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, A.A.G., while serving most actively, I regret to say, had a very severe fall from his horse. I beg leave also to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration, the excellent services of Captain Glasbrook and Thompson, of the Quartermaster-General's department; the Brigade-Majors Captains Armstrong and Thackwell; and my personal staff, Captains Allix, Gabbins, and the Hon. W. Boyle.

I have, &c., DE LACY EVANS, Lieut.-Gen.
To General the Right Hon. Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &c.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 22ND TO 26TH OCTOBER. BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

CAVALRY.
Staff—2 officers killed; 4 officers wounded.
4th Light Dragoons—2 officers, 5 sergeants, 3 drummers, 24 rank and file, 50 horses, killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and file, wounded.
8th Hussars—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 23 rank and file, 38 horses, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, wounded.
11th Hussars—2 sergeants, 30 rank and file, 72 horses, killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 20 rank and file, wounded.
15th Light Dragoons—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, 76 horses, killed; 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, wounded.
17th Lancers—3 officers, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 99 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, 31 rank and file, wounded.
4th Dragoon Guards—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 sergeants, 3 rank and file, wounded.
1st Royal Dragoons—1 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.
2nd North British Dragoons—2 rank and file, 14 horses, killed; 4 officers, 5 sergeants, 48 rank and file, wounded.
6th Dragoons—2 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.
5th Dragoon Guards—2 rank and file, 19 horses, killed; 2 officers, 9 rank and file wounded.
Royal Artillery—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 23 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners—3 rank and file, wounded.
Total, 13 officers, 15 sergeants, 4 drummers, 142 rank and file, 331 horses, killed; 27 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 199 rank and file, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

INFANTRY.
Staff—1 officer, killed.
3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—1 rank and file, wounded.
1st Regiment of Foot—1 officer wounded; 4 rank and file, wounded.
7th Regiment—10 rank and file, wounded.
19th Regiment—4 rank and file, wounded.
27th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
23rd Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
28th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
30th Regiment—3 officers, wounded; 1 sergeant, wounded; 6 rank and file, killed; 22 rank and file, wounded.
41st Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 9 rank and file wounded.
44th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
47th Regiment—2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.
49th Regiment—2 officers, wounded; 1 sergeant, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 17 rank and file, wounded.
50th Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, wounded.

57th Regiment—1 officer, wounded.
63rd Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
77th Regiment—2 rank and file, killed.
88th Regiment—1 officer, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 6 rank and file, wounded.
90th Regiment—1 sergeant, wounded; 1 rank and file, killed; 8 rank and file, wounded.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file, wounded.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—5 rank and file, wounded.
79th Regiment—1 rank and file, wounded.
Total: 1 officer, killed; 9 officers, wounded; 3 sergeants, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded; 14 rank and file, killed; 101 rank and file, wounded.
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS FROM 22ND TO 26TH OCT., BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

STAFF—Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, wounded slightly; Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, wounded slightly; Captain the Hon. W. Charteris, killed; Captain George Lookwood, killed or missing; Lieutenant H. F. Maxse, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. I. Elliot, wounded slightly.
5TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Lieutenant F. H. Swinfen, wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, wounded severely.
1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS—Lieutenant-Colonel John Yorke, wounded severely; Captain W. de Elmsall, wounded severely; Captain George Campbell, wounded severely; Cornet W. W. Hartopp, wounded severely.
2ND DRAGOONS—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Griffith, wounded slightly; Captain G. C. Clarke, wounded severely; Cornet Lenox Frendergast, wounded severely; Cornet H. E. Handley, wounded slightly.
4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Major J. T. D. Halkett, killed; Lieutenant H. A. Sparks, killed; Captain G. J. Brown, wounded severely; Captain Thomas Hutton, wounded severely.
8TH HUSSARS—Lieutenant J. O. Viscount Fitzgibbon, killed (doubtful); Cornet G. Clowes, killed (doubtful); Lieutenant D. Clutterbuck, wounded slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Sager, wounded slightly.
11TH HUSSARS—Captain E. A. Cook, wounded slightly; Lieutenant H. Trevelyan, wounded slightly; Cornet G. P. Houghton, wounded severely.
13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Captains J. A. Oldham, killed; Captain T. H. Goad, missing; Cornet H. Montgomery, missing.
17TH LANCERS—Captain J. P. Winter, killed or missing; Lieutenant J. H. Thompson, killed or missing; Cornet and Adjutant J. Chadwick, killed or missing; Captain W. Morris, wounded severely; Captain Robert White, wounded severely; Captain A. F. C. Webb, wounded severely; Lieutenant Sir W. Gordon, wounded severely.
ARTILLERY—Captain S. Childers, killed; Captain E. Moubay, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. E. Hope, wounded slightly.
1ST REGIMENT—Lieutenant J. M. Brown, wounded slightly.
30TH REGIMENT—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly; Captain P. Bayley, wounded slightly.
41ST REGIMENT—Lieutenant H. C. Harriott, wounded severely.
49TH REGIMENT—Lieutenant J. A. Conolly, wounded dangerously; Ensign P. Cahill, wounded severely.
50TH REGIMENT—Brevet-Major Hon. J. P. Maxwell, wounded slightly.
57TH REGIMENT—Lieutenant H. J. Butler, wounded severely.
88TH REGIMENT—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. Maule, wounded severely; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Alrey, Captain L. E. Nolan killed.

A RETURN OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE, FROM THE 23RD TO THE 26TH OCTOBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

KILLED—James Coleman, Coxswain's mate, *Trafalgar*.
WOUNDED—Lieutenant Stead, Royal Marine Artillery, *Britannia*; William Revell, A.B., *Trafalgar*; Robert Helyhouse, A.B., *Rodney*; Charles Aberdeen, A.B., *Queen*; George Wilkinson, Coxswain's pinace, *Vengeance*; Trevor Dunning, *Diamond*; James Sevan, ordinary, *Queen*; James Simmons, Captain's crew, *Queen* (died three hours afterwards); William Bailey, A.B., *Rodney*; Richard Lawrence, ordinary, *Queen*; Joseph Day, A.B., *Trafalgar*; Thomas Scott, ordinary, *Trafalgar*.
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.
The Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.



WRECK OF "THE FORERUNNER" AFRICAN MAIL-STEAMER, AT POINT ST. LORENZO.

WRECK OF THE "FORERUNNER" AFRICAN MAIL STEAMER.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch and account of the loss of the above vessel, by an eye-witness:—

After having bumped three times on the Bonig Bar, and narrowly escaped being wrecked on the Argum Bank, we left Madeira on the 25th ult., about four p.m.; and at dusk the ship was on the only rock to be found, about two hundred yards off the east end of the island of For, going about nine knots an hour. I was below at the time she struck, with Lieutenant Child, of the Gold Coast Corps. The shock was very severe. We both ran on deck; and I was just in time to hear a report—from the engineer, I think—that the engine-room was filling. The Master gave the order to look to the boats, and I saw no more of him until I picked him up, after the ship went down. The nearest boat to me was the gig, on the port quarter; and, well knowing there was no time to be lost, I commenced clearing her away; when in the act of lowering, a heavy surf struck the port side of the ship, and the boat's foremost tackle either unhooked or was let go, and the boat, nearly full of water, with four people in her, drifted astern. I was left hanging to the fall, but succeeded in getting on board the ship again. I then saw that nobody was attempting to lower the other boat on the port side, forward, and I went to her and cleared her away, at the same time endeavouring to keep the people cool. I ought here to mention the good and steady conduct of a seaman called Antonio—a West Indian. I think—who assisted me in getting the boat down safe: he begged the people to listen to my directions and keep quiet, and proved himself a good and steady man in the hour of danger. I succeeded in getting the boat down safe, and immediately got her round on the starboard side, were

I found the life-boat nearly full of people. Governor Kennedy was standing aft endeavouring to prevent them from rushing in. Lieutenant Child, of the Gold Coast Corps, was in the act of bending a rope round Mrs. English, to lower her in: her daughter had been safely placed in the boat. The life-boat only waited for the lady; and she was then to have gone to a small coasting-vessel that had hove to leeward. Mr. Gregory, master in the merchant service, took charge of her, and she was to have returned. Governor Kennedy assured the people he would not leave the ship until everybody was out of her. At this moment the ship's stern suddenly rose nearly perpendicular, and in an instant she, with everybody on board, disappeared. The boats with difficulty got clear. As soon as possible I pulled in, and picked up as many as we could come across. Mr. Evans, Governor Kennedy, the Master of the ship, and two others, were all we could save out of nineteen who were in the ship when she sunk. We waited until quite certain there were no others floating, and then, with our crowded little boat half full of water, pulled in the direction of the coasting vessel, where we found the crews of the gig and life-boat had both arrived safe. Upon calling over names, fourteen were missing; amongst them poor Child, of the Gold Coast Corps, who, it is to be feared, the unfortunate lady clung to, on the vessel sinking; he was a good swimmer, but he never came to the surface; his loss was deeply felt by us all; he behaved nobly; his only thought was for the one female on board, and he had to get her from her cabin. Had she not, in her frightened state, resisted his efforts to put her in the boat, both might have been saved. We got ashore at the little town of Santa Cruz between ten and eleven, nearly dead with cold. We were most hospitably received by a Portuguese family. Early on the following morning I got the ship's life-boat and four hands, and pulled out to the place of the wreck. Nothing was to be seen, with the exception of a door and bulkhead, and the surface of the water covered with palm

oil. I observed that the surf broke heavily over the rock about every six or seven minutes. On returning to Santa Cruz, I found we were to start for Funchall immediately. To the kindness and hospitality of H.M.S. Consul and some of the English at Funchall, we are all of us much indebted. I myself am deeply thankful to a good Samaritan of the 92nd, Lieut. Erskine (quite a stranger to me), for a complete fit out, and offers of assistance of every kind as soon as I landed; while Mr. Peters, staying at the same hotel, did the like good office for Mr. Evans. From the agents of the Company we got no assistance whatever.

The Sketch is taken just at the time the vessel's stern began to rise. Her fore part, filled and over-balanced her on the rock; she went down perpendicularly, and consequently her stern receding from the boats, they escaped being drawn down with her. As the life-boat backed out our oars got foul of each other; but as soon as clear I pulled in, and was taken out of sight of the life-boat, whose crew thought I had gone down after the vessel.

As I have no doubt the conduct of the Master will be inquired into, I have not mentioned anything about him, but shall be ready to give my evidence when called upon.

NORMAN B. BEDINGFIELD, Lieut., R.N.

15, Surrey-street, Strand, 13th Nov., 1854.

FALL OF THE ROUND TOWER AT SEBASTOPOL.—On the afternoon of the 24th the roof of the Round Tower fell in, carrying with it all the four guns on its summit. The tower is quite opened by a deep breach in the side which is most exposed to the guns of the 21-gun battery, and the whole structure is now a complete ruin. This fort is said to have been built at the voluntary expense of one man, who received the special thanks of the Emperor for his enterprise and devotion: he would scarcely derive satisfaction from looking at his work now.

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Office, 15, Exeter-hall, Strand, London. The Committee of this Society have now thirteen Scripture Readers engaged with the Army. Through the Divine blessing much good has attended their labours; but a large increase to their numbers is needed, and which is confidently hoped may shortly be effected.

The need for this kind of agency must be self-evident. It being physically impossible for the military chaplains to accomplish all the duty which the battle field, the pestilence, besides the ordinary casualties of a military life, will necessarily induce. The unobtrusive character of the Scripture Reader being to aid, and not to interfere with, the clerical duties of the chaplains, commend it to the sympathy and liberal support of the Christian public.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that it is their intention to appoint a Scripture Reader to the Russian prisoners of war now in England. They have already, by one of their agents, distributed a large number of tracts in the Russian language, and hope shortly to report the appointment of an agent who will exclusively devote himself to that department of labour.

The Rev. Alexander Levis is appointed to labour among the Protestants in the French army in the East. The Committee hope shortly to increase this department of agency, as they have received earnest suggestions to do so from the Protestants in France, as well as Christian friends in England.

The Committee, through the unflinching zeal of the widow of a deceased distinguished General Officer whose kind contribution of £25 for annuities for three years has not a little contributed to the accomplishment of that object, obtained for the Scotch regiments a Reader who speaks the Gaelic, and who will in a few days be on his way to the scene of his labours.

The Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Lord for enabling them to undertake a mission to the wives and families of that part of the army on foreign service, and that this part of their efforts is not the least appreciated.

Thus endeavoring to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, the Committee would humbly and earnestly entreat of the Lord the continuance of his blessing, and with the earnest confidence ask the Christian public to assist in the work of their missions, that they may yet more abound in the work of a Lord.

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